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Wm Hull Koeltzer 1903

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FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

New-York Life Insurance Co.

JOHN A. McCALL, President

346 & 348 Broadway, New York City

JANUARY 1, 1903

ASSETS

(Company does not invest in or loan upon stocks of any kind)

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value, $218,423,051), market value, Dec. 31, 1902	$225,039,295
Bonds and Mortgages (505 first liens)	26,125,318
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest	22,622,058
Loans to Policy-holders on their Policies as security (legal value thereof, $35,000,000)	22,093,674
Real Estate (26 pieces, including 12 office buildings, valued at $10,990,000)	12,880,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, $5,949,420)	4,104,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities	3,147,027
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, $4,300,000)	2,664,476
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,294,277
Interest and Rents accrued	1,870,775
Total Assets (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.)	**$322,840,900**

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserve, per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept. (see below), December 31, 1902		$268,344,420
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, etc., awaiting presentment for payment		4,462,361
Additional Reserve on Policies which the Company values on a 3 per cent. or a 3½ per cent. basis, over the 4 per cent. valuation by the Insurance Department	$5,397,325	
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policy-holders during 1903, and in subsequent years, per policy contracts—		
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies and longer	23,877,326	
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies	8,270,742	
o holders of 10-Year Period Policies	588,663	
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies	587,401	
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies	800,947	
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies	10,511,715	
Total		50,034,119
Total Liabilities (per Certificate N. Y. Ins. Dept.)		**$322,840,900**

INCOME, 1902

New Premiums (Annuities, $1,712,429)	$15,588,022
Renewal Premiums	49,461,923
Interest, etc. (Trust Fund, $463,831)	14,058,456
Total Income	**$79,108,401**

DISBURSEMENTS, 1902

Death-Claims paid	$15,932,507	
Endowments paid	4,045,102	
Annuities, Dividends, Surrender Values, etc.	10,618,229	
Total paid policy-holders	$30,595,838	
Commissions, Brokerages, and all other payments to Agents	8,369,787	
Home Office and Branch Office Salaries and Physicians' Fees	4,829,896	
Taxes, Advertising and all other expenses	3,130,070	
Total Disbursements		**$46,925,591**

INSURANCE ACCOUNT

	Number	Amount
Paid-for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1901	599,818	$1,365,369,299
New Paid-for Insurances, 1902	155,440	302,798,229
Old Insurances Revived, etc	1,444	2,897,000
Totals	756,702	$1,671,064,528
Total Terminated in 1902	52,135	117,436,502
Paid-for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1902	704,567	$1,553,628,026
Gain in 1902	104,749	$ 188,258,727

Certificate of Superintendent of State of New York Insurance Department

ALBANY, January 3, 1903.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, a Mutual Life Insurance Company, having no capital stock, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that, in accordance with the provisions of Section eighty-four of the insurance law of the State of New York, I have caused the Policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding and paid for on the 31st day of December, 1902, to be valued on the following basis: Policies known as the Company's three per cent. Policies, and all Policies issued since December 31, 1900, being valued as per the American Experience Table of Mortality with three per cent. interest, and all other Policies being valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality with four per cent. interest; and I hereby certify the result to be as follows:

Net Reserve Value of Policies	$250,008,384.00	
" " " " Additions	3,332,529.00	
" " " " Annuities	15,248,311.00	
Total		$268,589,074.00
Less Net Reserve Value of Policies re-insured		244,654.00
Total Net Reserve Values		$268,344,420.00
I FURTHER CERTIFY, from the sworn Report of the Company on file in this Department, that the Admitted Assets are		$322,840,900.03
Reserve Values of Policies as calculated by this Department		$268,344,420.00
General Liabilities		4,462,361.17
Additional Reserve on Policies which the Company values on a higher basis than that used by the Dept., as above stated	$5,397,325.00	
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policy-holders in 1903 and in subsequent years	34,125,078.86	
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies	10,511,715.00	
Total Additional Reserves		$ 50,034,118.86
Total		$322,840,900.03

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, *Superintendent of Insurance.*

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1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in The City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

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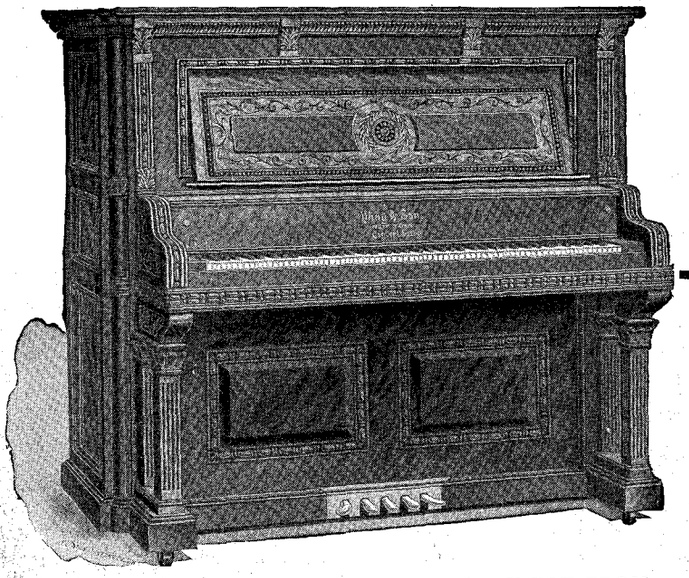

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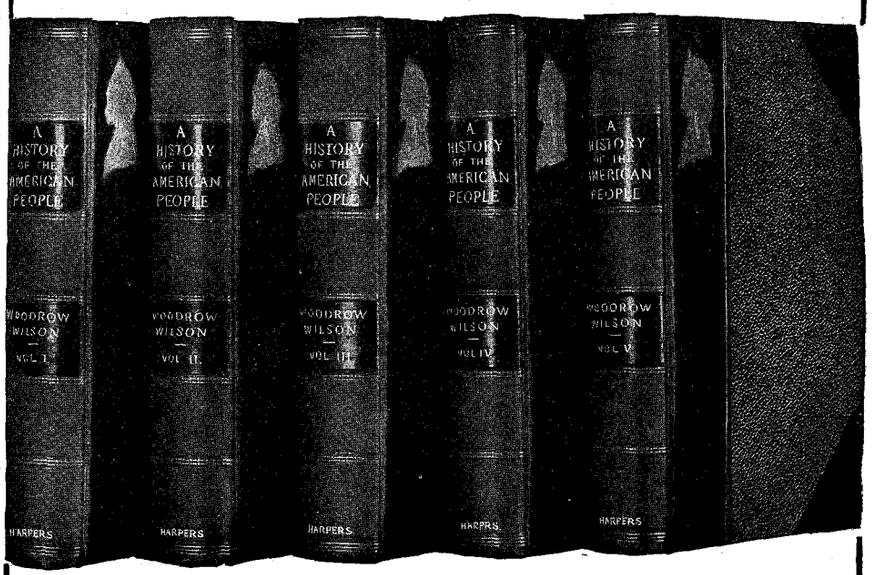

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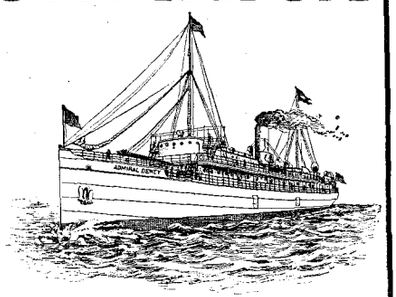

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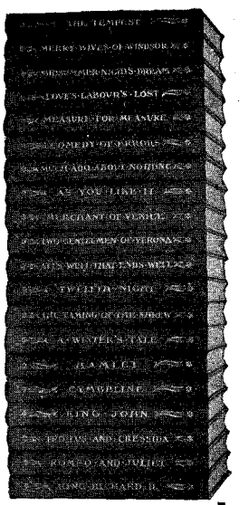

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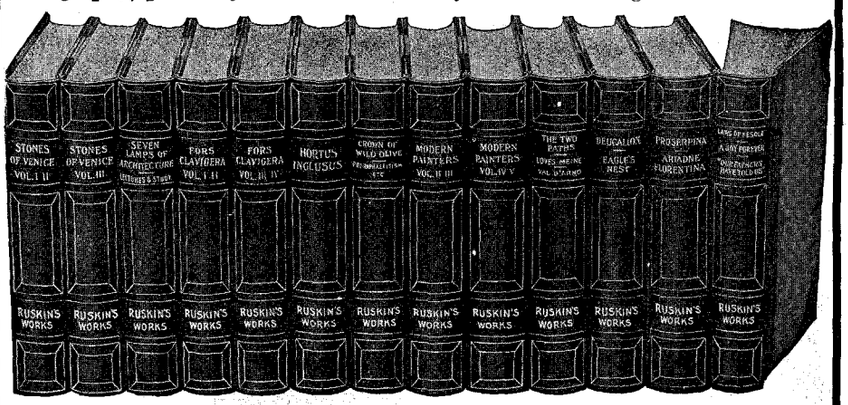

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE INDIANOLA INCIDENT.

STRONG feeling is displayed by the New Orleans papers in their comment on the Indianola (Miss.) post-office affair; but the rest of the press, North and South, seem able to treat it not only with calmness, but in some cases with good-natured repartee. One paper in Chicago and another in Memphis suggest to the people of Indianola that if they don't like their treatment by the Government, they might secede; and a paper in Atlanta suggests, on the other side, that the President appoint a negro postmistress at Oyster Bay, and hints that it is about time the negro postmistress of Indianola was invited to the White House to dinner. Only the most extreme opinions in the Southern papers have been telegraphed to the press of the North and West, and the impression has been created in this way that the people of that region favor violent and savage treatment of negro office-holders, an impression that the Charleston *News and Courier* brands as "a gross libel on the Southern people." A comment that tells the story of the incident, and, at the same time, represents the view of the more temperate Southern papers, is the following one from the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*:

"The trouble at Indianola, Miss., which has resulted in the closing of the post-office at that place, is most regrettable. It is a pity that it could not have been avoided. It is a pity that it should have been brought to such an acute crisis. It has ugly features to it. The Cox woman was appointed six years ago by President Harrison. She was a negress then as now. She was reappointed two years ago. Her husband is a man of means. Her own character is exemplary. No protest against her appointment was heard. She was acceptable to every one. Leading Democrats indorsed her and went on her bond. Leading Democrats still are her friends and defenders. The opposition to her is of recent growth.

"It is not necessary to believe that only 'the lawless element of the town' is opposed to the Cox woman as postmistress, altho this is what her Democratic bondsmen telegraphed the President. There is no escaping the conclusion, however, that the white people are divided on the question, and that only a part of them is acting in a lawless manner by making threats and compelling a postmistress to resign.

"Colored people should not be appointed to public positions in communities where race prejudice exists. It produces unnecessary irritation. But this seems to be an exceptional case, and it is not easy to see what course is left the President other than the one he has taken. He has already declared himself on the question and he need not be expected to change.

"Meantime the business interests of a flourishing town must suffer. The suffering will be temporary because a solution will be found, and all because of two mistakes. One of these mistakes was committed when a colored woman was appointed postmistress in a Mississippi town, and the other was when certain people in that town, six years afterward, drove her from office by threats and menaces."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* and the New Orleans *States* take the affair much more seriously. The former journal declares that Postmaster-General Payne "knows that incidents of this kind inflame political prejudice at the North and strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's grip upon the Republican electorate," and that "he would rejoice to coin political capital out of it." And then it exclaims:

"Let him attempt to do so, if he will! The South has for thirty-six years resisted just such attempts and is prepared to resist them forever. . . . If Mr. Roosevelt, knowing as he does the conditions that obtain at the South, persist in this madness of his—for that is what it is, madness—the responsibility will, in the judgment of his countrymen, lie at his own door. If violence follow, its victims will be on his head; for, after all is said, it will be clear to every one that by a nod of his head or by a stroke of his pen the President could have averted it, and averted it, too, without infringing the rights of any citizen of any color in any State of the Union."

Even more outspoken is the comment of *The States*. It charges the President with "the deliberate purpose of offending and insulting the white people of the South" "to pander to the negro vote of the Northern pivotal States," and goes on to make this threat:

"If President Roosevelt has made up his mind to outrage and insult people of the South by appointing and keeping in office obnoxious negroes, his negro appointees will be killed, just as the negro appointees of other Republican Presidents have been put out of the way.

"Some persons will say, no doubt, that these are intemperate and violent views, but we are confident that they will be indorsed by the majority of the people in the Southern States. It may be said also that if Mr. Roosevelt's negro appointees are killed or run out of the country, he will dragoon the South with federal troops. In such an event we are confident that the fact will be quickly established that our people are fully as strenuous as their Knickerbocker President.

"The people of the South were dragooned during the 'Dark Days of Reconstruction,' and the history of that period shows that they did some dragooning on their own account. It was effective then, and it is well for the President to know that it will be still more effective now. If he desires, in order to serve his own political ends, to raise 'a rough house' in the South, he can rest assured that the game will be made entirely interesting for him."

In the midst of this discussion the President has nominated Dr. Crum, a negro, to be collector of the port of Charleston. This appointment is not relished by the white people of South Carolina, but the Charleston *News and Courier* remarks that the President is hurting the blacks more than the whites, for such appointments "will do more to revive race animosities in

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the South than any act done by a Republican President in twenty years." It says further:

"Every negro in the South will feel the effects of Crum's appointment in time, and in ways that can not be described. The hope of the negro, so long as he shall remain in this country, is in the friendship and help of the white people of the South. He knows that. The greatest of all the negroes in the United States, Booker Washington, knows that, and has said, in effect, that the best friends the negro has are the Southern white people. There are many ties which have bound them together, but federal office-holding is not one of them. It will be found that the President's policy of appointing negroes to office in the South as a premium to encourage yet other negroes to aspire to office in the South will cost the negroes in one way and another, and none of them unlawful ways, far more than the offices are worth in pay to the office-holder or in 'recognition' to the race."

THE MINERS' UNION AND "THE MIRE."

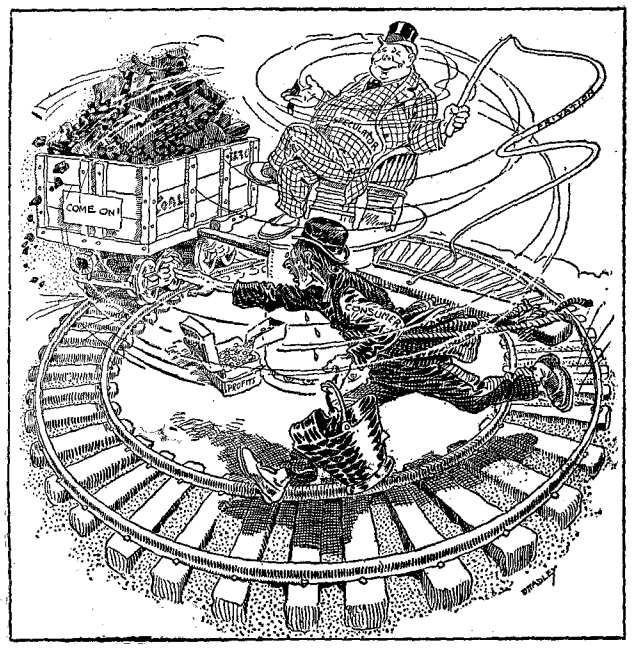
"I . . . would be glad to see your order come up out of the mire," said Judge Gray, chairman of the coal strike commission, to John Mitchell on Thursday of last week, after listening to about 150 non-union miners and their relatives, who told of murders, assaults, boycotts, the dynamiting of houses, and other acts of violence and persecution to which they were subjected during the strike. And when Mr. Mitchell objected to the Judge's words, the latter exclaimed: "I am waiting to hear of one instance of discipline among these mobs. I have yet to hear of one man being expelled from your union for these evident misdeeds. I have yet to hear of one union voice raised for law and order." And again, referring to the fatal riot at Shenandoah, the Judge said: "There was a crowd, and as yet I have heard no evidence of a disciplining voice in that mob. No man there said: 'Shame on the cowards.' No man that I have heard of raised his voice in behalf of the law and order of the community in which he lived." The colloquy grew warmer, and at length Mr. Darrow, counsel for the union miners, when asked if he thought "it would be entirely consistent with the advice of the president of this organization to allow a man to stay in the union after being convicted of crime, or of violence, and of preventing other men from going to work," replied: "I would say Yes, seven and seventy times seven. I will say that I do not consider that these men who did these things were bad men. They were done under the most terrible provocation and under circumstances of dire distress. I am not willing to believe that these men are criminals."

No daily newspaper that we have seen justifies the miners' union in this inferred approval of violence. The evidence "goes far to justify this most serious allegation" that the union "practically encouraged this reign of terror by doing nothing—beyond verbally disavowing unlawful acts of violence—to put an end to it," says the New York *World*, which sympathizes with the miners' side of the controversy. And the Scranton *Tribune*, which is thoroughly familiar with conditions in the strike region, says:

"The colloquy between President Mitchell and Judge Gray yesterday went to the heart of the serious part of anthracite labor issue. Questions of wages and hours of work are purely mathematical. Their adjustment is by no means difficult where honest intent is present on both sides in interest.

"But when peaceful communities are invaded with the effect of converting them into centers of lawlessness and outrage, it becomes necessary not only for the invaders to show substantial justification for the invasion but also more than a negative innocence of law-breaking. During the recent strike, we had in the coal-fields a government, not by the United States or by Pennsylvania, except in certain general forms; actually the government was by labor-unions. The unions decided what men connected with our chief industry should and should not work in freedom, and tried to decide, and in many instances did decide, how commerce should proceed, and who should be permitted to ride on public conveyances and buy the necessaries of life.

"The chief officers of these unions, it is true, deplored violence and urged their followers to be law-abiding. Their public speech was uniformly correct; but did they exhaust their power in enforcing their professions? Did the miners' union, for instance, throw the whole influence of its powerful organization in the behalf of law-observance and public order? We don't think there can be any doubt as to history's final reply. Judge Gray's wish that this great labor-union may wholly come up into the sunlight of American freedom and civilization is not an unkind wish and John Mitchell had no reason to take umbrage at it. The broad jury of intelligent public opinion before which Mr. Mitchell says he is resting his case will not see in Judge Gray's comment anything to take exception to; on the contrary, it will applaud it and reaffirm it, and, in the long run, enforce it should it be resisted, which is inconceivable."



THE COOPERATIVE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

SPECULATOR: "Why should he grumble; ain't I keeping him warm?"

—*The Chicago News.*

"IT'S HIS FAULT."

—*The Chicago Tribune.*

EFFECTS OF THE COAL FAMINE ON THE CARTOONISTS.

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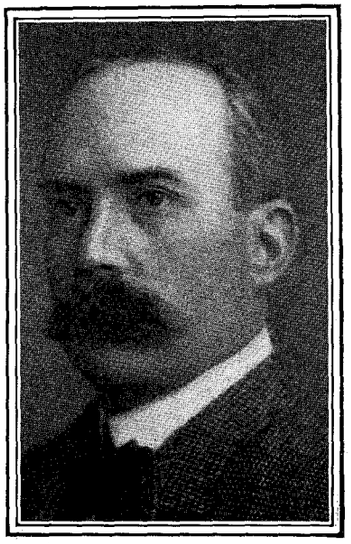
MAYOR A. A. AMES,
Who fled from Minneapolis, under indictment for corruption in office.

HOVEY C. CLARKE,
"Foreman of the grand jury which cleaned out Mayor Ames's administration, caught and had convicted the officials who sold criminal rights to loot Minneapolis."



D. PERCY JONES,
"The acting-mayor, who refused to license vice either for public revenue or public safety."

MEN PROMINENT IN MINNEAPOLIS CORRUPTION AND REDEMPTION.

Courtesy of *McClure's Magazine.*

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) says in defense of the union:

"The operators are making a huge effort to have the public believe that all the incendiary destruction of property and the shootings and beatings of scabs and their sympathizers were the work of the strikers. There was lawlessness there. There are similar crimes committed every day in every city in our land. There would have been shootings, incendiary fires, and assaults in the anthracite region had there been no strike. As a matter of fact there was less crime committed in the region during the strike than during any other period of five months in the past twenty years. The statistics of the police courts prove that, and those records are irrefutable evidence that the United Mine Workers acted as a restraint upon the lawless. It is a source of wonderment that the oppressed people were so self-contained. Remember what these people had undergone, how they had been oppressed and robbed, and then you will not be surprised that there were some lawless acts done, but rather you will wonder that they were so few of them."

THE PLUNDERING OF MINNEAPOLIS.

WHAT *The Outlook* (New York) characterizes as "a brazenness of municipal corruption not equaled in Chicago or even in New York during the past quarter of a century," is laid bare in an article by Mr. Lincoln Steffens in *McClure's Magazine* under the title "The Shame of Minneapolis." In this article Mr. Steffens tells of an alleged "system of robbery, blackmail, and plunder" which existed during the fourth term of Albert A. Ames as mayor of Minneapolis, beginning in 1900 and continuing until Hovey C. Clarke, foreman of the grand jury last year, brought about the exposure and conviction of most of the criminals. Mayor Ames succeeded in becoming mayor of Minneapolis twice as a Republican and twice as a Democrat, altho Mr. Steffens believes that he would never have been elected for the fourth time had not that year (1900) been a Presidential year. In Mayor Ames's previous administrations he had not been especially venal. He was a "spender" and not a "grafter," being "guilty of corruption chiefly by proxy." At the beginning of his fourth term, he set out to organize a system of corruption for his own enrichment. He made his brother, Col. Fred W. Ames, who recently returned "under a cloud" from service in the Philippines, where "he proved a coward under fire," chief of police, and Norman W. King, who was formerly a gambler, chief of detectives. Irwin A. Gardner, a medical student under Dr. Ames, was made special policeman for the sole purpose of collecting money from disorderly houses, and John Fitchette, known as "Coffee John," was made captain of police with no other duties than to sell places on the police force. Mr. Steffens then goes on to tell of the carnival of corruption that followed:

"The administration opened with the revolution on the police force. They liberated the thieves in the local jail, and made known to the Under World generally that 'things were doing' in Minneapolis. The incoming swindlers reported to King or his staff for instructions, and went to work, turning the 'swag' over to the detectives in charge. Gambling went on openly, and disorderly houses multiplied under the fostering care of Gardner, the medical student. But all this was not enough. Ames dared to break openly into the municipal system of vice protection.

"There was such a thing. Minneapolis, strict in its laws, forbade vices which are inevitable, then regularly permitted them under certain conditions. . . . Disorderly houses were practically licensed by the city, the women appearing before the clerk of the municipal court each month to pay a 'fine' of $100. Unable at first to get this 'graft,' Ames's man Gardner persuaded women to start houses, apartments, and, of all things, candy stores, which sold sweets to children and tobacco to the 'lumber Jacks' in front, while a nefarious traffic was carried on in the rear. But they paid Ames, not the city. . . . . .

"They let gambling privileges without restriction to location or 'squareness'; the syndicate could cheat and rob as it would. Pedlers and pawnbrokers, formerly licensed by the city, bought permits now instead from 'Gardner's father,' A. L. Gardner, who was the mayor's agent in this field. Some two hundred slot-machines were installed in various parts of the town, with owner's agent and mayor's agent watching and collecting from them enough to pay the mayor $15,000 a year as his share. . . . But the women were the easiest 'graft.' They were compelled to buy illustrated biographies of the city officials; they had to give presents of money, jewelry, and gold stars to police

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officers. But the money they still paid direct to the city in fines, some $35,000 a year, fretted the mayor, and at last he reached for it. He came out with a declaration, in his old character as friend of the oppressed, that $100 a month was too much for these women to pay. They should be required to pay the city fine only once in two months. This puzzled the town till it became generally known that Gardner collecte the other month for the mayor. The final outrage in this department, however, was an order of the mayor for the periodic visits to disorderly houses, by the city's physicians, at from $5 to $20 per visit. The two physicians he appointed called when they willed, and more and more frequently, till toward the end the calls became a pure formality, with the collections as the one and only object."

The excesses of the administration "became so notorious," we are told, as to cause alarm among certain county officers. Sheriff Megaarden interfered and arrested a few gamblers, which led to his removal from office. Then the final breakdown of the "system" came from dissensions within. The conspirators began to rob one another, and finally the "whole system became so demoralized that every man was for himself."

At this time, April, 1902, the grand jury was drawn with Hovey C. Clarke as foreman. He determined to break up the "Ames gang." Two men who worked for Gardner, "Billy" Edwards and "Cheerful Charlie" Howard, were arrested and arraigned. Says Mr. Steffens:

"A prosecutor was needed. The public prosecutor was being ignored, but his first assistant and friend, Al. J. Smith, was taken in hand by Mr. Clarke. Smith hesitated; he knew better even than the foreman the power and resources of the Ames gang. But he came to believe in Mr. Clarke, just as Edwards had; he was sure the foreman would win; so he went over to his side, and, having once decided, he led the open fighting, and, alone in court, won cases against men who had the best lawyers in the State to defend them. His court record is extraordinary. Moreover, he took over the negotiations with criminals for evidence, Messrs. Clarke, Hield, Elwood, and the other jurors providing means and moral support. These were needed. Bribes were offered to Smith; he was threatened; he was called a fool. But so was Clarke, to whom $28,000 was offered to quit, and for whose slaughter a slugger was hired to come from Chicago. What startled the jury most, however, was the character of the citizens who were sent to them to dissuade them from their course. No reform I ever studied has failed to bring out this phenomenon of virtuous cowardice, the baseness of the decent citizen. Nothing stopped this jury, however. They had courage. They indicted Gardner, Norbeck, Fred Ames, and many lesser persons. But the gang had courage, too, and raised a defense fund to fight Clarke."

Norbeck, Fred Ames, and King were convicted and sentenced to various terms in prison. Mayor Ames, under indictment and heavy bonds, fled from the city. Alderman D. Percy Jones was appointed acting mayor and with the help of the grand jury succeeded in wiping out the last vestige of Mayor Ames's régime.

$3,000,000 RELIEF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

IT was only two months ago, notes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), that the President declared in his Memphis speech that "the progress of the [Philippine] islands in material well-being" had been "astounding." On Wednesday of last week he despatched a special message to Congress calling for an appropriation of $3,000,000 to relieve "the present distress in the islands." The present distress which he refers to was described at some length in these columns in our issue for December 20 (p. 825). Most of the farm animals have been carried off by the rinderpest; cholera, famine, and a disordered currency are working havoc among all classes of the people, and the Philippine commission has felt itself compelled to spend $15,000,000 of the insular revenues for relief supplies. Governor Taft says: "It may be that as the conditions grow worse—for they are likely to do so before they grow better—it will be necessary in a province like Cavité, where ladronism seems inbred in the people, to proclaim martial law and even to call in the military finally to suppress it, but it is still hoped this may be avoided."

"This hideous illustration of the workings of benevolent assimilation," as the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.) calls it, affords the anti-imperialist journals material for considerable moralizing. Thus the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"If a few millions will help to repair some of the waste which our terribly mistaken war in the Philippines has made, let them go. They are but a drop in the bucket of our wasteful and unnecessary outlay there, and they may salve the national conscience a trifle. Reckonings in nature and the moral world are not to be escaped. Oratory will not delay them, or misrepresentation avail to gild them beyond a certain point. Soon or late, and speedily now, we must face the inexorable consequences of an adventure alien to Republican ideals and hence horribly troublesome. The statesmanship of Hoar and of Boutwell, of Reed and

RAISING THE MORTGAGE.

If our southern brother would raise more mortgage and less other things, no one would object. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

MAINTAINING A DIGNIFIED SILENCE ON THE CANAL QUESTION.

SECRETARY HAY (impatiently): "What's the matter, kitty got your tongue?" —*The Kansas City Journal.*

SOUTH AMERICAN MOODS IN CARICATURE.

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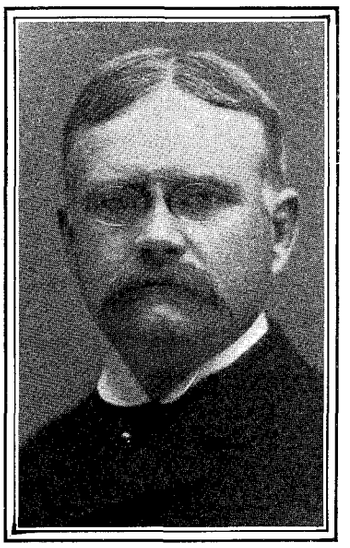
of Edmunds, stands already and amply vindicated in more unpleasant ways than one."

What might have been is sketched by the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) in the following paragraphs:

"It is instructive at this stage in our rule of the Philippines to consider what the imperialists would be saying at the present moment if the islands had not been seized by us, and if, under native control, they had drifted into the state in which, according to the official reports of the Philippine commission and of the Secretary of War, they are now languishing. We may be sure that the ladronism, and the cholera, and the loss of nine-tenths of the caribaos, and the demoralized finances, would have been lumped by our imperialists into one great heap of accusing wretchedness, the unanswerable proof of the imbecility of anti-imperialist sentimentalism. No such thing, it would have been said, could have happened if Uncle Sam had taken hold of the affairs of those poor little brown men, and done what he knew was really best for them, instead of letting them do what they thought was best for themselves. But of course, now that the thing has happened with Uncle Sam in charge for the past four years, it must be regarded as an unavoidable visitation of Providence. . . . . .

"Another aspect of our experience in insular management thrusts itself upon public notice at this juncture. In Cuba, thus far, none of the things have come about, or shown signs of coming about, that were looked upon by imperialists as so sure to flow from an attempt of the Cubans to carry on their own government. There is complete order and peace in the island. The public revenue comes in well, and, according to all current reports, is administered in an exemplary way. The general condition of the island is prosperous, in spite of the failure of this country to institute tariff reciprocity with it. Lawlessness that threatened to become serious and general at Havana some weeks ago, in connection with a labor strike, was suppressed with a promptness and completeness that might well put some of our own foremost cities and States to the blush. If there shall be troubles and disturbances in the future, nobody will be surprised; but the experience of the little republic has already been sufficient to disprove the charges of hopeless incapacity which passed current with such ease before the experiment of self-government was tried. The difference between our course in Cuba and our course in the Philippines was precisely the difference between a policy inspired by a genuine desire to give the people a fair chance to show what they could do and a policy in which, while professing to be actuated by the purest motives, we were really controlled by the itching desire to grab the islands. Peaceful establishment of self-government and contentment was the result of the one policy; a devasting war, with famine, pestilence, and destitution as its sequel, is thus far the record of the other."



JOHN MARKLE,
Who differs with his critics in regard to his alleged unkindness to his employees, their widows, and orphans.

An expansionist reply may be seen in the following comment by the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.):

"The Philippine islands are passing through the same period of adjustment to new conditions that Porto Rico and Cuba had to pass through. They will emerge from it with a vastly larger degree of prosperity and progress than they ever had before, or ever could have had without the American connection. They have been the scene of a war that their people brought upon themselves. . . . Tho the distress proceeds, as to its ultimate cause, from our disposition to help the Philippines, and is not, as the anti-imperialists are trying to make out, the result of a deep and dark American conspiracy to ruin and torture their people, we can not evade our responsibility in the matter. We doubt if any American wishes to evade it, and we are therefore convinced that the President's demand for a $3,000,000 relief appropriation will be granted, as it should be.

"The development of the Philippine islands has not yet been begun. Their sources of wealth have scarcely been touched. When this development has been fully entered upon, there will be no need of relief appropriations. The islands will more than take care of themselves."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"While the islands were the seat of war, nobody except those who denied the right of government to maintain itself could blame the United States for the devastation caused by insurrection against its authority. But when peace is established and American sovereignty is supreme, it is incumbent upon the United States to spare no pains to restore tranquillity and prosperity. No excuse of distance or congressional absorption in other problems will relieve us of responsibility. Our capacity as a nation to deal with the problem is yet on trial. We have shown our power and caused it to be obeyed. Now, if we are not to be disgraced we must show that we have both the disposition and ability to use that power with generosity and with discretion. We can not drift. We must be active and attentive, and make our rule a positive blessing or it will be a curse. If Statehood bills, or beet-sugar interests, or political intrigue stand in the way, they must be shoved aside."

JOHN MARKLE'S DEFENSE.

A WIDESPREAD reputation for humanity and kindness to the men in his employ was given by the newspapers, during the coal strike of 1900, to John Markle, the managing partner of G. B. Markle & Co., independent coal operators at Jeddo, Pa. But in the last few months he seems not only to have lost that reputation, but to have acquired a far different and less desirable one. His rather forcible remarks to the President at the meeting of the strike principals in Washington to consider arbitration brought down upon him a good deal of unfriendly comment; but when some of the strikers from his mines went on the stand before the commission last month and told stories that brought tears to the eyes of the commissioners, the newspapers seemed to regard him as the embodiment of inhuman capitalism. One cartoonist depicted him as weeping over the horrors of the Spanish inquisition while crushing a miner, his wife, and children in a press, and he has been denounced and caricatured all over the country.

Mr. Markle seems to feel this change of sentiment deeply. He has written a pamphlet of forty-four pages in his own defense and is sending it around to the newspapers, who, however, seem to be paying little attention to it. He has also had most of the pamphlets printed in the advertising columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Evening Post*. Mr. Markle's unpopularity has been due largely to the feeling aroused by the stories of Henry Coll, Andrew Chippie, and Mrs. Burns. Henry Coll, his sick wife, and aged mother were evicted from a Markle house in a November rain-storm, and his wife died not long after, so Mr. Coll testified, from the effects of it. Andrew Chippie, a small boy, told of having his pay withheld by the Markle Company to pay a rent debt owed by his father before he was killed in the mines; and Mrs. Burns said that after her husband was killed in the mines she and her children had to work thirteen years to pay off an accumulated rent and coal bill presented by the company. The general newspaper idea seems to be that the company, instead of collecting from widows and children debts owed, not by them, but by the dead husband and father, ought to have paid them damages. Mr. Markle says, however, that "the father of the boy Chippie was killed as the result of his own negligence," and his mother "had been allowed

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to live in the [company] house from the time of the death of her husband without ever having been called upon to pay for rent or coal." When the boy began work, the bill was presented. Mr. Markle does not say whose negligence, if any one's, caused the death of Mr. Burns, but says that Mrs. Burns, for five years, "was allowed to live in the house without paying rent, and was supplied with coal without payment." And further: "When her son began to work, under the rules, she was allowed to go to the store and buy goods on credit. In the regular course she should, at that time, have been credited with the amount due for rent and coal, but this was overlooked, and it was not until 1898 that he was credited with $376.70, the amount of rent and coal; or, in other words, she was forgiven the indebtedness which had accrued down to the time her son began work."

In regard to the Coll eviction, which has been told in the newspapers all over the country, Mr. Markle says that Coll was evicted because he was one of the men who "had been active in preventing the men from resuming work." Coll was given six days' notice, but ten days were allowed to pass before eviction, during which no appeal was made for an extension of time. Mr. Markle points out that Coll's household effects might have been seized and sold for arrears of rent had the company been so disposed, and says that he knew nothing of Mrs. Coll's illness. To quote:

"No one knew anything of the condition of his wife, and she did not die in consequence of the eviction, which occurred on the 6th of November, as she lived until the first week of December. He was one of the men reported to have been advised to refuse to move, and tho he had ten days in which to make ready, he compelled the sheriff to put his goods out of the house. It is manifest that it was thought desirable by some one that the firm should be forced to take this action, in order to make a case which should appeal to the sympathy of the commission. . . . It is also apparent that if, in any case, the parties were entitled to sympathy and help, the United Mine Workers (who had kept them in idleness during six months, and whose officers were in direct communication with them, so that they had the means of knowing the truth as to their condition) might easily have assisted them in removing to suitable homes and provided for their wants, and for the consequences which followed they are responsible."

The following editorial from *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis, of December 25) is of interest in this connection:

"'And God hardened Pharaoh's heart and he would not let his people go.' The employees of G. B. Markle & Co. were on strike for six months and owed that company for rent. When these men went to the office to get their pay last Saturday the company retained the six months' rent from their wages. Few if any had earned in the two weeks enough to pay it, and were left penniless for Christmas. Markle & Co. had a legal right to the money. It 'was so nominated in the bond.' But the company did not need the money, but it saw a chance to embitter and harass the men who had stood for their lawful rights. Just men, men whose hearts and minds are filled with lofty purposes and Christian graces, do not stoop to petty persecutions and do not oppress the poor. Putting the humane side of it out of the question, the act of G. B. Markle & Co. was poor business policy. It tended to keep alive the passions aroused by the strike. It will make any question arising harder to settle, for the human heart is not softened by persecution. It was within the power of the Markles by a small, gracious waiving of a portion of the rent to have established kindly feelings and grateful remembrance. But Pharaoh's heart is hardened. The passover of labor will come."

TOLEDO, O., January 8.—The coal situation in Toledo has reached the point where a physician's certificate is required by local coal dealers before they will sell even a ton of coal. The certificate must show that there is illness in the home of the would-be purchaser, and that coal is necessary as a safeguard for the patient.—*Press Despatch.*

LABOR PRESS ON THE TAFF-VALE DECISION.

"AN historic trial, which must have an immense influence on the future development of trade-unionism," is the characterization given by the London *Labour Leader*, Keir Hardie's paper, to the Taff-Vale case, which was decided against a British labor-union a few days ago in the Lord Chief Justice's court in London. In this case the Taff-Vale Railway secured a verdict for $140,000 against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, for damages suffered by the railway during a strike two years ago, a strike in which the employees violated their contracts by striking, and in which violence and intimidation were used. The important point, from the labor-union view, is the decision that an unincorporated union can be sued; and it is believed that if the American courts follow this British decision, our labor-unions can be pushed to financial ruin by damage suits following strikes. If the matter should "be allowed to rest here," declares *Justice* (Socialist, London), "it is quite clear that, apart from the question of liability for civil damages where there is no illegality, it would be quite impossible for a union to carry on a large strike. If the union is to be held responsible for the illegal acts of any person in connection with a strike, it will not be difficult to get up enough breaches of the peace through or by 'free laborers'—we suppose we mustn't call them blacklegs!—to ruin any union."

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) says in comment on this case:

"If an American company signs a contract with an unincorporated union, both parties stand upon precisely the same grounds. The union can not be sued for any breach of the contract or agreement, simply because it has no existence in the eyes of the law. On the other hand, neither could the employing company be sued were the breach to be on its part, for the simple reason that the union would have no standing in court to maintain a suit any more than it would have liability to be sued. . . . . .

"The lack of incorporation among American unions gives the unions no legal advantage over employers whatever. If the system gives them any advantage at all, it manifestly must lie in their freedom from the motives of business responsibility and business honor that is supposed to animate employers. And yet the bituminous coal-miners of five great States testify that they regard a contract with the unincorporated United Mine Workers as good as gold, and their experience is quite the opposite of extraordinary. Workmen are not one-half so dishonorable as a certain petty class of trade organs sometimes represent. If there were less social class prejudice on the bench, the unions would have no objection to incorporation."

The Social-Democratic Herald (Socialist, Milwaukee) advises the trade-unionists, in view of this decision, to stop trying to fight capital with money, which they lack, and begin fighting with the ballot, which is their strongest weapon. It says:

"Only fools talk of the harmony between capital and labor; there is none. Capital demands cheap labor and labor demands high wages. Naturally the capitalists regard labor-unions as their foes, and this Taff-Vale case represents the latest effort to cripple trade-unionism and rob it of its most formidable weapon. If the capitalists can get at the union treasuries through damage suits they will achieve a twofold purpose. They will render the union harmless as an antagonist and stop the ability to pay strike benefits, by which strikes are prolonged. It has been well said that the fight between capital and labor is a contest between a fat purse and an empty stomach. . . . . .

"The English decision has carried consternation to trade-unionism in Great Britain. *Justice*, of London, says it ties the unions hand and foot. The inevitable result will be that the unions will now take up the ballot as its chiefest weapon. It is not to their credit that they have neglected it so long, nor would they but for the short-sighted counsel of men of the Gompers type of mind. For the working class to fight their economic enemies with finances, in which respect they are pitifully weak and bound to fall in the long run, and to neglect the ballot, where they are

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numerically powerful and all-conquering, is one of the things about labor leadership that have an ugly look. Capitalism will crush trade-unionism if it can, and it has the lawmakers and the courts with which to do it. Only a concerted use of the ballot will frighten it and have a deterrent effect, and a new leadership is arising to that end."

THE ADMINISTRATION TRUST PROGRAM.

"ABOUT the sanest, clearest, and most suggestive utterance yet made on the subject," is the verdict of the Hartford *Post* (Rep.) on Attorney-General Knox's communication to the House and Senate judiciary commissioners on the trust question; and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* agrees that it "strikes at the root of monopoly." It is understood that the President indorses Mr. Knox's opinions, if, indeed, he did not inspire them, and they have been formulated in a bill that has been introduced into Congress. If Congress fails to enact any anti-trust law at this session, it is predicted that the President will call the next Congress in extra session after March 4 to make good the defect.

Monopoly "would be impossible in this country," declares Mr. Knox, in his communication, "if competition were assured of a fair and open field," so he proposes that Congress use its power over interstate commerce to prohibit railroad rebates and discrimination in prices. Then he would have a commission created "to make diligent investigation into the operations and conduct of all corporations, combinations, and concerns engaged in interstate or foreign commerce," and "to make specific recommendations for additional legislation." The gist of his recommendations is contained in the following paragraph:

"My suggestion, therefore, is that as a first step in a policy to be persistently pursued until every industry, large and small, in the country can be assured of equal rights and opportunities, and until the tendency to monopolization of the important industries of the country is checked, that all discriminatory practises affecting interstate trade be made offenses to be enjoined and punished. Such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive the advantages thereof, and to cover discrimination in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition in interstate and foreign trade, as well as discrimination by carriers."

"The milk in the coconut is to make the railroads the enemies of the trusts instead of their copartners," says the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), and "Mr. Knox's plan would seem to embody more of the elements of efficacy than are to be found in any of the other and very numerous suggested remedies." The Detroit *News* (Ind.) says of railroad rebates and discriminations:

"The law of gravitation is hardly more generally accepted than the statement that the Standard Oil Company, one of the greatest of all trusts, was built up on the ruins of enterprises destroyed by Rockefeller's criminal agreements with transportation companies, whereby his goods were delivered at consuming points at secret rates, which made competition impossible. While the attorney-general's statement was being made public at Washington yesterday, representatives of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company were submitting to the interstate commerce commission evidence to show that the freight on 100 pounds of plate glass from Pittsburg to Minneapolis is 25 cents more than on like merchandise from Antwerp, Belgium, to the same point. Some years ago it was established beyond doubt that a box of tinplate, bought in Wales, at the same price quoted in Pittsburg, could be laid down in Chicago at a less cost than the same product bought in the Pennsylvania city. When such preposterous discriminations as these are possible, it is clear that manufacturers not thus favored are at a hopeless disadvantage, and must eventually either go to the wall or accept whatever terms of sale or combination those wielding this irresistible weapon choose to offer. Not even the most cynical combiner can defend such practises, on either ethical or legal grounds, and the right and duty of the Government to go to any necessary length to prevent them is so clear that the New York *Sun* itself could hardly claim that any legitimate interest was threatened by efforts in that direction.

"That they can be prevented if the law-making and law-enforcing officers act honestly and fearlessly is indubitable. That some forms of discrimination are exceedingly difficult of detection is true, but there detection is not impossible, and the offense is so serious that heavy penalties should be provided. A few railroad presidents and managers in prison for long terms would put an end to the business, and the Administration is wholly right in holding that the grantees and grantors of such unjust favors be considered equally guilty."

But "of course a Republican Congress is not going to do anything," says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), and the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) doubts if there is "the slightest possibility" of such a thing. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls the proposed program "radical," "experimental," and "of doubtful constitutionality," and adds:

"The basis of this alleged power is the constitutional clause authorizing Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Carried to its logical development it throws all other parts of the Constitution into the dust pile and enables Congress to reign absolutely over every man or association of men who don't wish to be imprisoned, individually or commercially, within the limits of their particular State. All reforms, all scientific experiments in sociology can be tried on by Congress through the drastic power of the interstate commerce clause, and the restraints of the Constitution and the courts can go out of business. Where are we at?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNDOUBTEDLY what Venezuela most needs is a Leonard Wood receivership.—*The Scranton Tribune.*

WILL the South please state whether it is satisfied with the color of the postage-stamps?—*The Detroit News.*

INSTRUCTOR: "Mention some of the by-products of petroleum." Young Man: "Universities."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

YESTERDAY we received the first spring poem. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IT is plain that one George Frisbie Hoar does not depend upon trust contributions for his election to the United States Senate.—*The Chicago News.*

THE New York police who raided the most notorious gambling-joint in America are to be tried for it. This has Tammany several points down.—*The Detroit News.*

OWING to events taking place within the past two years, the discovery o diamonds near Pretoria does not involve any necessary changes in British boundaries.—*The Detroit News.*

IT has been officially decided that a hostile fleet can not enter Manila harbor. That was what the Spanish thought before Dewey took his little pleasure trip.—*The Chicago News.*

THEY held an election in Honduras recently and cast 30,000 more vote than the entire population. Honduras is evidently playing for annexation.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE attention of Mascagni is respectfully called to the fact that 14,651 of his countrymen came to this country in 1902 who have as yet recorded no kick.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

SOME of the European press declare that Europe does not recognize the Monroe Doctrine. But they know it when they see it, and that is more to the purpose.—*The Baltimore American.*

HOW to destroy germs with lemon juice: Grasp the germ firmly between the thumb and forefinger and pour down its throat about half a teaspoonful of the juice.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

THE Mexican Government is going to break up all monopolies speculating in the necessities of life. We had better keep an eye on Mexico and watch how she does it.—*The Baltimore American.*

WE have always looked upon Mr. Thomas Edison as a most practical man, but his proposal to make electricity directly from coal is, to say the very least, not opportune.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is now seen that J. Edward Addicks of Delaware will have to go into the retail coal business if he wishes to continue to be a candidate for the United States Senate.—*The Brooklyn Standard Union.*

THE end of the present month, it is predicted, will see the establishment of the first ocean newspaper. When the passengers begin to write to the editor complaining of the fare or asking for better "rapid-transit" facilities, the steamship companies will begin to see the other aspects of the proposition.—*The New York World.*

IN our issue of December 27 (p. 864) a comment from the Detroit *Journal* was erroneously credited to the Detroit *Free Press.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN 1902.

IT seems to be the general verdict that the year just past has been, on the whole, one of literary mediocrity. "There have been some very clever and even important contributions to fiction," observes *The Bookman*, "but of course nothing that is to give the year a distinctive place in the history of letters." The same magazine proceeds to comment on the fiction of 1902 as follows:

"Those writers to whom we are in the habit of looking year after year for amusement seem to have been particularly industrious. Mr. Kipling did not publish another 'Kim,' but his 'Just-So Stories' will by no means be ignored. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle brought Sherlock Holmes into being again. . . . Anthony Hope did well with 'The Intrusions of Peggy.' Mr. Arthur Morrison and Mr. W. W. Jacobs each contributes a volume or two. As for Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Marie Corelli—well, there is no burdening the reader with superfluous information. Mr. F. Marion Crawford we have had with us, as usual; but Mr. James Lane Allen has published nothing, and it begins to seem a very long time since the appearance of 'The Reign of Law.' We expect to hear from Mr. Winston Churchill only once in two years, so his silence in 1902 has been in no way surprising. From Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith we are very glad indeed to hear again, especially when it is in the shape of a book so good as 'The Fortunes of Oliver Horn,' and the same is to be said for Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who after what seemed a long retirement gave us during the year 'Ranson's Folly' and 'The Memoirs of Captain Macklin.' Mrs. Atherton's book for the year was 'The Conqueror,' altho 'The Splendid Idle Forties' is likely to be heard from during the first months of 1903. Then there are Mr. Major's 'Dorothy Vernon' and Miss Johnston's 'Audrey,' and by no means least, Mr. Booth Tarkington's 'The Two Vanrevels,' which people had long been awaiting, curious to know just how far it would bear out the fine promise of 'The Gentleman from Indiana' and 'Monsieur Beaucaire.'"

In the lists of the six most popular novels printed in *The Bookman* during 1902, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" figures most prominently, having occurred in eight of the twelve monthly tables. "The Right of Way," "The Mississippi Bubble," and "The Virginian" were mentioned five times; "The Crisis" and "The Man from Glengarry" four times; "The Leopard's Spots," "Lazarre," "The Cavalier," and "Sir Richard Calmady" three times; and "Castle Craneycrow" and "The Lady Paramount" twice. The following novels were mentioned only once: "Donovan Pasha," "Hearts Courageous," "The Eternal City," "The Ruling Passion," "If I were King," "The Conqueror," "The House with the Green Shutters," and "The Fifth String."

Several other novels are included in a list compiled by *The Independent*, namely:

"The Kentons." By W. D. Howells.
"The Valley of Decision." By Edith Wharton.
"The Portion of Labor." By Mary Wilkins.
"Spindle and Plough." By Mrs. Henry Dudeney.
"Confessions of a Wife." By "Mary Adams."

In England, Mr. Henry James's new novel, "The Wings of the Dove," wins unstinted praise. "No work of the imagination which has been published in 1902, and which I have read," declares Mr. Edmund Gosse, in a contribution to a literary symposium in the London *Academy and Literature*, "has seemed to me so original, so subtle, or sustained at so high a pitch of excellence as Mr. James's 'The Wings of the Dove.'" The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* refers to Henry Seton Merriman's "The Vultures" as the most successful English novel of the year, and sets next to it Mr. A. E. W. Mason's story, "The Four Feathers." The two premier novelists of England, Thomas Hardy and George Meredith, have been silent during 1902; but Mr. Barrie's "Little White Bird," A. T. Quiller-Couch's "The Westcotes," and Joseph Conrad's "Youth" are all regarded as notable contributions to the fiction of the year. "Love and the Soul Hunters," by "John Oliver Hobbes," has had a large circulation in England. It is "a quite remarkable book," says Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton, on account of both its "brilliance" and its "fecundity of thought." The London *Academy and Literature* prints, in the order of their popularity, the following list of the twelve most popular novels of the year, as determined by a plebiscite of its readers:

"Love and the Soul Hunters." By "John Oliver Hobbes."
"The Vultures." By Henry Seton Merriman.
"Temporal Power." By Marie Corelli.
"The Intrusions of Peggy." By Anthony Hope.
"Fuel of Fire." By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.
"The Lady Paramount." By Henry Harland.
"The Hound of the Baskervilles." By Conan Doyle.
"Audrey." By Mary Johnston.
"Love with Honor." By Charles Marriott.
"The River." By Eden Phillpotts.
"Scarlet and Hyssop." By E. F. Benson.
"The Sea Lady." By H. G. Wells.

In the poetical world, the year's results have been scant indeed. The most noteworthy effort is undoubtedly Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses." William Watson's and Bliss Carman's Coronation Odes, and Rudyard Kipling's polemics, should also be mentioned, as well as Mrs. Margaret Woods's poetic drama, "The Princess of Hanover." Mr. Thomas Hardy declares that "The Princess of Hanover" interested him more than any other book that he read during 1902. In this country, a "companion to 'Hiawatha'" has appeared in "Kulóskap the Master," translations in the original meter of Algonkin folklore by Charles Godfrey Leland and Prof. J. Dyneley Prince. Of original verse *The Independent* selects Prof. George Santayana's "A Hermit of Carmel" and Josephine Preston Peabody's "Marlowe" as most worthy of notice. *Unity* (Chicago), in its annual survey of the literature of the year, calls attention to Ernest Crosby's "Swords and Ploughshares" as a book of poetry that "shows what Walt Whitman, Tolstoy, William Morris, and Henry George may bring forth in a fertile mind when it is coupled with stalwart independence and a glowing heart." The same paper chronicles the publication of new books of poems by Clifford Lanier, Holman F. Day, and Frank L. Stanton.

Biography is well represented in the literature of 1902. *The Independent* mentions Belloc's "Robespierre," Hensman's "Cecil Rhodes," and Curtis's "Jefferson." It continues:

"Far the greater number of real biographies are devoted to names famous in literature; and this might be expected, for it is easier to transmute a writer's life into writing than any other man's. The first place among these biographies ought probably to be given to the late Mr. Scudder's semi-official life of Lowell, which had the benefit of being written by a man in close touch and sympathy with Lowell's surroundings. Of a more critical nature is Professor Woodberry's study of Hawthorne in the American Men of Letters Series, the most adequate account of that romancer yet given. Full of enthusiasm, sometimes misplaced, but in general justified, is Professor Harrison's Life of Poe in the new elaborate edition of Poe's works; and some mention should be made of Colonel Higginson's 'Longfellow,' if only for the new material in it. Other American authors whose biographies have been published are Eugene Field, a good subject, and Philip Freneau, another good subject, but unfortunately treated with little literary skill.

"Perhaps no biography of the year was looked for more eagerly than Mr. Balfour's Life of Stevenson; but it must be confessed that somehow the charming personality of Stevenson did not entirely appear from the pages of that book. The historian Green was far better portrayed in the volumes edited and written by Sir Leslie Stephen; and the brief sketch of Kinglake, by the Rev. W. Tuckwell, was a most delightful piece of writing. Among English novelists must be mentioned the interesting life of Black by his friend, Sir Wemyss Reid, the autobiography of

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Sir Walter Besant, and the charming story of Jane Austen's homes. In German literature we have Professor Thomas's elaborate study of Schiller; in French St. Cyr's unusually interesting and penetrating volume of Fénelon, and the first volume of Taine's correspondence."

Woodrow Wilson's important "History of the American People," the first three volumes of Dodd, Mead & Co.'s "New International Encyclopedia," and the second and third volumes of Funk & Wagnalls's "Jewish Encyclopedia" have been published during 1902. The most important books of essays and criticism are named by *The Independent* as follows:

"The Earlier Renaissance." By George Saintsbury.
"A History of English Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century." By Henry A. Beers.
"Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist." By Thomas R. Lounsbury.
"The Beginnings of Poetry." By Francis B. Gummere.
"Chapters on Greek Metric." By Thomas Dwight Goodell.
"The Poetry of Robert Browning." By Stopford A. Brooke.
"Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry." By Mark H. Liddell.
"George Eliot." By Leslie Stephen.
"William Hazlitt." By Augustine Birrell.
"Facts and Comments." By Herbert Spencer.
"Essays Theological and Literary." By Charles Carroll Everett.

The year 1902 has an impressive death-roll. France has lost Emile Zola. England has seen the passing of two great poets, Aubrey de Vere and Philip James Bailey; two great historians, Samuel Rawson Gardiner and Lord Acton; and three minor novelists, G. A. Henty, Mrs. Alexander, and George Douglas Brown. America has lost Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton, E. L. Godkin, Paul Leicester Ford, and Frank Norris. "In Mr. Brown and Mr. Norris," observes the London *Academy and Literature*, "Great Britain and America had two young writers who were surely marked for greatness had they been spared."

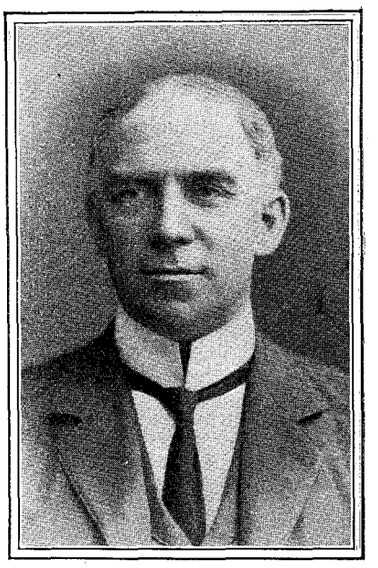
MUSIC AS A FACTOR IN AMERICAN LIFE.

MR. DAVID BISPHAM, the well-known opera- and concert-singer, is far from being ready to share the pessimistic views of America's artistic condition which so often find expression in the magazines and reviews. He thinks, on the contrary, that "it may fairly be said that America stands at the head of the nations in its appreciation of the art of music to-day," and he paints a roseate picture of artistic prospects in this country. "Nowhere in the world," he declares (in *The North American Review*, December), "since the inception of Christendom, when civilization in its ceaseless swing about the globe was at one of its flood tides, has such a gathering of possibilities taken place as upon the shores of this land—so astounding in its achievements, so bewildering in its probabilities." We quote further:

"Each emigrant has had—or he never would have reached us—courage if not wealth, Pluck with Poverty, and the precious Perhaps in the pocket; and in the joy of a wider life he sang—even the slave in his chains sang louder than the rest—in the natural recreative outpouring that simple music can give the simple mind in the sound body. When we consider upon how many Old World nations, the height of whose culture is an earnest of their musical advancement, we have drawn for our population, and, further, when we reflect that the character even of the peasants of nearly every one of these lands is, from some remote source beyond a doubt more prolific of tune than that of the average Anglo-Saxon, what wonder that the sowing of a few of Fafner's dragon-teeth should bring up bands of ready-equipped musicians and armies of listeners who would dance to their piping or march to their trumpeting, to the death if need be, but more readily, and more likely as time goes on, to the peaceful and infinitely ampler state of existence to which, to a degree as yet unimagined, the world shall attain, largely through the direct influence of music."

Mr. Bispham proceeds to call attention to the remarkable development of musical feeling in the United States. The organizations for the study and cultivation of music now number about one thousand, three-fourths of them having sprung into existence since 1890, their active membership aggregating a total of about 70,000. Mr. Bispham refers to the wonderfully varied work being done by Frank Damrosch as follows:

"What admirable work is being done by Frank Damrosch in the People's Choral Union, which teaches masterpieces of choral art to thousands of wage-earners, who are thus not only made to know and love their beauty, but are kept out of mischief and induced instead to associate themselves with thoughts infinitely above the cares of their none too interesting existence. The same pioneer, through the medium of the Symphony Concerts for Young People, is placing before children, young and old, the great works that all should know, while in the Oratorio Society he is keeping up the study and knowledge of the recognized works of that special repertoire, besides introducing the best among modern compositions; and in the Musical Art Society he is laboring with a body of picked and paid singers in the field of madrigals and the less known and more intimate compositions intended to be rendered by a smaller body of voices for a class of amateurs whose interests and tastes are highly cultivated.



MR. DAVID BISPHAM.
He thinks that "America stands at the head of the nations in its appreciation of the art of music to-day."

"The name of Walter Damrosch is too well known to need more than passing mention, but as the Director of the Philharmonic Society, and through the other orchestral bodies which have come under his direction since his father bequeathed his baton to his keeping, he has been an educator of public taste; while to his zeal for Wagner we owe a large part of our acquaintance with the works of that master, and the introduction of many of the most noted foreign singers of the day. To these two enthusiasts, who desire to do nothing else and could perform no greater service, the profound thanks of the community are due, for their influence has always been of the best and their work of the highest."

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is characterized by Mr. Bispham as "probably the finest body of instrumentalists in existence"—"a splendid example of what good may be done by the philanthropists in music." It was founded and is sustained by Henry L. Higginson, and the service that Mr. Higginson has rendered Boston Mr. Carnegie has rendered Pittsburg. "But of all living men, Theodore Thomas it is to whose labor of love we owe most, for to him we have looked, more than to any other, for our introduction into the mysteries and beauties of the enormous mass of instrumental literature, and for our education in the symphonic works of the great masters."

Mr. Bispham refers briefly to the musical festivals held annually in Worcester, Mass., Cincinnati, and other cities throughout the country, and says, in conclusion:

"There is an untrodden field for some benefactor yet to come, in founding what might be called the University of Music, which,

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having affiliations with all schools previously existing among us, could extend its influence throughout the country, by discovering, fostering, and importing the best talent, and publishing and supplying the best music of all schools to the public; by opening circulating libraries where all the compositions of noted composers of all times might be obtained; and by superintending, if not actually carrying on, the general instruction, not only of individuals, but of the masses. Such an institution, in order to make its work known and universally felt, would maintain a staff of singers and instrumentalists who might tour the country, or whose services could be obtained to perform at concerts and recitals the music of various kinds and countries, making it known historically before the countless audiences which would be only too glad to receive such enlightenment. From the Gregorian chant to the compositions of Palestrina and the masses of Beethoven; from the lays of troubadours and minnesingers to the art songs of Germany; from the operas of Handel to those of Wagner, every phase of vocal art would be traversed. From the lyre to the harpsichord and the piano, from the viol to the string quartet, from 'the instrument of ten strings' to the modern orchestra, the growth of music would be clearly demonstrated, its permanence as one of the most lofty, tho most evanescent, of the liberal arts would be assured, the influence of the charlatan would be kept within bounds, and even the least attentive class of the population, unconsciously to themselves, attracted, cultivated, raised from the sordid affairs of the moment, soothed, cheered, ennobled, and inspired with fresh courage to face the problem of life.

"To the mind awake to music in a land like ours its permanent value as a profound factor in social science can not long remain hidden; for it is a civilizing influence of the most potent character."

A NEW POETIC PRINCIPLE.

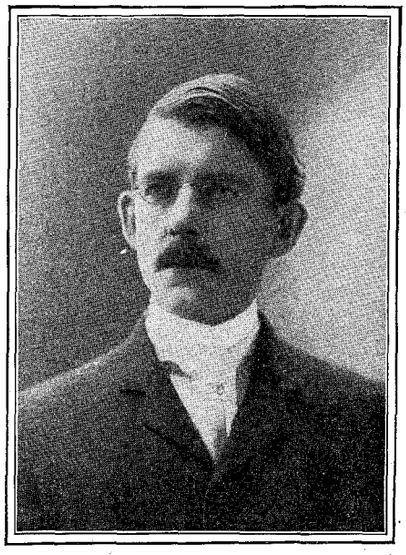
NO topic in polite literature, as Edgar Allan Poe once observed, has been more pertinaciously discussed than the question of the nature of poetic form. To his mind the subject was "exceedingly simple; one-tenth of it, possibly, may be called ethical; nine-tenths, however, appertain to mathematics; and the whole is included within the limits of common sense." So he finds the essential elements of poetic form in a nursery rime practically devoid of any idea.

A theory of poetic form in direct conflict with this idea is propounded by Mr. Mark H. Liddell, recently professor of English in the University of Texas, who contends in his newly published "'Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry" that English poetry is not rhythm of sound, but rhythm of thought and emotion. His book has evoked an unusual storm of criticism both in this country and in England, not only because of the author's theory, but because of his aggressive manner of advocating it. The New York *Outlook*, which calls the book "an independent, able, and original monograph," adds that it is "phrased with pedantry and written with the zeal of a tactless iconoclast." And the London *Athenæum* says: "Professor Liddell's treatise contains so much clear and sound thinking . . . that it is a pity that he should prejudice his hearing by a rather arrogant claim to be taken as a four-and-twentieth leader of revolt." Professor Liddell's conclusions may be summarized as follows:

The fundamental element in shaping our English verse-form is what may be termed "Attention-Stress." This stress material is the very warp of the poet's verse. It is the punctuating material which divides the poetry into varying rhythm-figures of ever-changing beauty and harmony. Its workings are neither accidental nor capricious, but as definite and as formulable as are the phenomena of physical science or of economics.

If one takes an ordinary thought and pronounces it to himself merely as a group of vocal impulses, not thinking of the significance of the impulses themselves, but treating them merely as successive sounds, and gives the stressed impulses an exaggerated emphasis, the effect will be a staccato utterance exceedingly unpleasant to an English ear. But if we think of the impulses as impulses of thought, not of sound, and then give those which are stressed an exaggerated emphasis, the effect will be that continuous wavelike movement of sound which is the normal accompaniment of English speech. Those accesses of impulse which we call "accent" and "emphasis" are but vocal reflections of a mental energy.

This principle is very strikingly illustrated in Shakespeare's poetry. His pulsing rhythms vibrate with the quick energy of his thought till they fairly tingle with emotion. Take almost any passage—Hamlet's soliloquy, Lear's outburst of passion during the storm, Macbeth's defiant challenge to the impending ruin he has brought on himself—there is not a word whose impulse is not definite and certain. The rhythm moves with clearness and sureness; it is not a question of poetry or of prose, but of the fullest, clearest, most adequate expression human thought is capable of. The reader does not realize that he is reading poetry—he is too intent on reading the souls of men. The poet's idea forges its own rhythm, and with it battles its way through the gates of speech to the inmost core of human experience. And so it is with all our English poetry.



PROF. MARK H. LIDDELL.

His new book on poetic form has evoked an unusual storm of criticism.

He who could think of it as a pleasing arrangement of vocal sounds has missed all chance of ever understanding its meaning. There await him only the barren generalities of a foreign prosody, tedious, pedantic, fruitless, and he will flounder ceaselessly amid the scattered timbers of its iambices, spondees, dactyls, tribrachs, never reaching the firm ground of truth.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* regards Professor Liddell's work as an interesting attempt to reduce the study of poetry to a scientific principle. "In spite of its toughness," it says, "the book is carefully thought out, and will prove especially suggestive to students of the formal side of poetry." The London *Daily Chronicle* goes so far as to say that the volume is "more likely to interest and serve the student of English poetry than any we have ever seen before." In contrast to such flattering estimates is the comment of the Chicago *Dial*:

"We can not see that Professor Liddell has added anything to the excellent work which has already been done in the study of English prosody. His methods and his style are for the most part unsatisfactory, and his theories may most safely be regarded —to use the words of Francis B. Gummere in his admirable 'Handbook of Poetics'—as among 'those sweeping changes of recent writers which are in so many cases merely destructive of old theory without offering solid basis for new rules.'"

The critics who most thoroughly and joyfully disagree with Professor Liddell are a reviewer in the New York *Evening Post* and Paul Elmer More, a writer in the *Sewanee Review*. Both stand upon the theory of Lanier, which is practically that of Poe, that rhythm is wholly a matter of acoustics. *The Evening Post* reviewer declares:

"Sidney Lanier, in his 'Science of English Verse,' set forth that when we recite poetry we utter sounds; when we listen to poetry, we hear sounds; when we read poetry the letters recall sounds to our mind; when we remember or conceive poetry we

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imagine sounds. This is good physics, good physiology, and good psychology. . . . . .

"The book before us is an attempt to take the study of verse-form out of the safe province of acoustics, an attempt to argue the facts of verse-form altogether out of the category of objective realities, and to banish them into the nebulous realm of subjective phenomena."

TWO INTERPRETATIONS OF "HAMLET."

THE simultaneous appearance of Mr. E. H. Sothern and Herr Ferdinand Bonn in the rôle of "Hamlet" has created considerable interest in New York dramatic circles, and affords a basis for an interesting comparison between the interpretation of a famous American actor and that of a famous German.

It was Mr. Sothern's boyhood dream, we are informed by *The Times*, to portray "Hamlet," and the impression made upon him by a visit in his youth to "Hamlet's Castle," at Elsinore, Denmark, in company with his father, was so vivid that he was able to sketch for his scenic artists the details, surroundings, and interior of the great Danish castle. He first appeared in the part of "Hamlet" in New York two years ago, but met with an unfortunate accident that compelled him to withdraw the production. Of Mr. Sothern's present performance, Mr. John Corbin, of *The Times*, writes:

HERR FERDINAND BONN, MR. E. H. SOTHERN,

As they appear in the rôle of "Hamlet."

"Mr. Sothern has emphasized, more than we have ever before seen emphasized, the vigor and the fervor that inhere in this stirring drama. The ardor of Hamlet's love for his dead father, the awe of the ghostly apparition, and the excitement of his resolve upon revenge are brought out with ringing effect. His denunciation of his mother is vehement and thrilling. He carries off the sword scene with sinister power. Even in the famous soliloquies one feels rather the fever of forced inaction than the self-communings of a spirit that (as some actors have conceived with dubious wisdom) is rendered lax by philosophy and unnerved by doubt. This interpretation carries one breathlessly from scene to scene. . . . Sometimes, as in the passage in which he calls the majesty of Buried Denmark 'truepenny' and 'old mole,' as also in that in which he records his uncle's knavery in his notebook, it is the sheer force and dignity of his bearing that carry us over dangerous ground. Sometimes it is by dint of interpolating action for which there is no warrant in the text, as when, having bidden the 'rash, intruding fool,' Polonius, Hamlet's unsympathetic farewell, Mr. Sothern simulates an excess of inarticulate remorse. There need be no objection to taking Hamlet in this stirring, romantic vein. The whole nature of the piece cries out for it. These are the tones of the drama as Shakespeare passes it on to us. What he added are properly to be taken as the overtones. And one has not the heart to demur at the means by which the unsympathetic incidents in the story are slurred over. If ever it is admissible to 'improve' upon Shakespeare it is here. There is little room, in fact, for anything but rejoicing at so intelligent and stirring a performance."

The Evening Post, on the other hand, finds Mr. Sothern's rendering "deficient in some of the most vital elements of the part, in the sweet courtesy of the prince, the philosophic reflection of the scholar, and the natural restraint of dignified and refined habit." And Mr. William Winter, of *The Tribune*, says:

"Mr. Sothern is an earnest and conscientious actor—now, after upward of twenty years of professional service, at the meridian of his career—and his endeavor to play Hamlet, while it can not be much extolled, should, at least, be recognized as creditable to his ambition. It is a worthy endeavor, but not a victorious one. . . . At certain pivotal moments of the tragedy—such as Hamlet's first meeting with the Ghost, his parting with Ophelia, his delirium at the climax of the 'mouse-trap' play, and his frenzied joy and horror at the killing of Polonius—he conspicuously lacks the passion that should be electrical and the tragic power that should carry all before it. Of the corrosive misery of Hamlet—misery that has sapped the foundations of his mind and life, and which steadily, mercilessly, inexorably, and irresistibly burns out his heart and propels him onward to ruin and death—he gives no denotement."

Herr Bonn's performance is characterized by *The Times* as "interesting, but on the whole disappointing." The same paper says further:

"He has followed the questionable practise of making Hamlet a blond, and has made him a very German blond at that. His yellow mop of unkempt hair (orange-tawny Shakespeare would have called it) forestalled all possibility of regarding him as the Englishman the poet undoubtedly conceived him to be, or even as a Dane—a type which is still somewhat removed from the Teuton of Herr Bonn's embodiment.

"The insuperable difficulty was in the matter of the convention in which Herr Bonn acted—a convention which, at least to an English-speaking public, seems at once childlike and old-fashioned. In Germany, to be sure, this convention has still its partizans. Its citadel is the Royal Playhouse of Berlin, of the company of which Herr Bonn is a member. When Herr Matkowsky plays Macbeth and Frau Poppe his lady for the Kaiser, the stage trembles and shakes beneath their rages even as does the stage of the Yiddish Theater in the Bowery beneath those of Herr Joseph Adler.

"And so it does beneath the Hamlet of Herr Bonn. Excitement is denoted by stamping and striding, terror by shuddering and staggering. When any emotion reaches its climax Herr Bonn falls prostrate on a chair, a table, a flight of steps, and very often on the floor. These gross movements of the body are made the chief means of utterance, and they preclude most of the finer traits of expression, which depend upon the subtlest

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shadings of light and shade in the features, the beam in the eye, the modulations of the voice, a delicate poise of the body, even the little, undistinguishable movements of the fingers."

In this judgment *The Tribune* concurs. *The Evening Post*, however, is more laudatory in its criticism, and concedes "the general power of Mr. Bonn's portrayal, as well as the richness of his histrionic work in detail."

JOHN FISKE'S TRIBUTE TO MILTON.

AT the outset of an address on Milton which was written by Mr. John Fiske shortly before his death and is now printed in *The Cosmopolitan*, we are told that "to bring a sketch of John Milton within the compass of a single hour seems much like attempting the feat, described by Jules Verne, of making the journey around the world in eighty days." Mr. Fiske says further:

"In the dimensions of that human personality there is a cosmic vastness which one can no more comprehend in a few general statements than one could sum up in one brief formula the surface of our planet, with all its varied configuration, all its rich and marvelous life. There have been other men, indeed, more multifarious in their work than Milton, men whose achievements have been more diversified. Doubtless the genius of Michelangelo was more universal, Shakespeare touched a greater number of springs in the human heart; and such a spectacle as that of Goethe, making profound and startling discoveries in botany and comparative anatomy while busy with the composition of Faust, we do not find in the life of Milton. A mere catalog, dealing with the Puritan poet and his works, would be shorter than many another catalog. But when we seek words in which to convey a critical estimate of the man and what he did, we find that we have a world upon our hands. Professor Masson, of the University of Edinburgh, has written the 'Life of Milton' in six large octavos; he has given as much space to the subject as Gibbon gave to the 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire'; yet we do not feel that he has treated it at undue length."

Milton's first important work was "Comus," a dramatic poem performed at Ludlow Castle in 1634. Mr. Fiske deems it "a piece of poetry more exquisite than had ever before been written in England save by Shakespeare." He continues:

"There is an ethereal delicacy about it that reminds one of the quality of mind shown in such plays as 'The Tempest' and 'A Midsummer-Night's Dream.' The late Mark Pattison has observed that 'it was a strange caprice of fortune that made the future poet of the Puritan epic the last composer of a cavalier mask.' But in truth, while Milton was a typical Puritan for earnestness and strength of purpose, he was far from sharing the bigoted and narrow whims of Puritanism. He had no sympathy whatever with the spirit that condemned the theater and tore the organs out of churches and defaced noble works of art and frowned upon the love of beauty as a device of Satan. He was independent even of Puritan fashions, as is shown by his always wearing his long auburn locks when a cropped head was one of the distinguishing marks of a Puritan. With the same proud independence he approved the drama, and kept up his passion for music. In his seriousness there was no sourness. A lover of truth and righteousness, he also worshiped the beautiful. In his mind there was no antagonism between art and religion; art was part of religion; the artist, like the saint, was inspired by God's grace. Listen to what he says of the power of poetic creation: 'This is not to be obtained but by devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit that can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and sends out his seraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar, to touch and purify the life of whom He pleases.' There is the Puritan doctrine of grace applied in a manner which few Puritans would have thought of."

The blithe and sunny temper of Milton is illustrated in the two next poems that he wrote, "L'Allegro," or "The Cheerful Man," and "Il Penseroso," or "The Thoughtful Man." "Nothing more beautiful," in Mr. Fiske's judgment, "has come from human pen." These twin poems are pastorals, and were followed in 1637 by "Lycidas," a poem of similar construction. Milton's masterpieces, "Paradise Lost," "Paradise Regained," and "Samson Agonistes," were not written until more than twenty years later. Says Mr. Fiske:

"'Paradise Lost,' like Dante's great poem, the only one with which it can be compared, was the outcome of many years of meditation. As a young man Milton thought of writing an epic poem, and he took much time in selecting a subject. For a while the legends of King Arthur attracted him, as they have fascinated Tennyson and so many other poets. In the course of his studies of early British history and legend, he was led to write a history of England to the year 1066, in one volume. After a while he abandoned this idea. The subject of an epic poem must be one of wide interest. Homer and Vergil dealt with the legendary beginnings of national history. If a national subject, like the Arthur legends, were not adopted, something of equal or wider interest must be preferred; and the choice of the Puritan poet naturally fell upon the story of the Creation and Fall of Man. The range of such a subject was limited only by that of the poet's own vast stores of knowledge. No theme could be loftier, none could afford greater scope for gorgeous description, none could sound the depths of human experience more deeply, none could appeal more directly to the common intelligence of all readers in Christendom. Of all these advantages Milton made the most, and 'Paradise Lost' has been the epic of the Christian world, the household book in many a family and many a land where Puritanism has not otherwise been honored. As Huxley once remarked, the popular theory of creation, which Lyell and Darwin overthrew, was founded more upon 'Paradise Lost' than upon the Bible."

By common consent of educated mankind three poets—Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare—stand above all others. "For the fourth place," declares Mr. Fiske, "there are competitors: two Greeks, Æschylus and Sophocles; two Romans, Lucretius and Vergil; one German, Goethe. In this high company belongs John Milton, and there are many who would rank him first after the unequaled three."

NOTES.

A *Journal of Comparative Literature*, edited by Professors George E. Woodberry, J. B. Fletcher, and Mr. J. E. Spingarn, made its first appearance on January 1, and will be published quarterly in New York.

KIPLING'S new poem, "The Rowers," has naturally created great indignation in Germany. Herr Ernest von Wildenbruch, the well-known novelist, in a poem replying to Kipling and conspicuously printed by newspapers of every political hue, intimates that everything Kipling has heretofore written is wiped out for the Germans by his latest verses, and that his name shall never again be heard in Germany.

THE QUESTION IN FUTURE WARS: "WHO IS KIPLING WITH?"
—*The Chicago News.*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

WE are continually being told by the "Oldest Inhabitant" that the winters are not so cold as when he was a boy; and the belief is a common one that the climate of North America is growing warmer. Statistics give no support to this belief, which is based on psychological rather than meteorological conditions; but the words of science fall on unwilling ears and the public will not be persuaded. A writer in the Boston *Transcript* makes one more attempt. He says (December 6):

"The climate is not undergoing any permanent change. Of course, noticeable fluctuations occur. The average climate for one decade may, and often does vary from that of another; but, looking back as far as human records extend, any unusual 'spell of weather' in one century can be matched by an equally unusual spell in any other century. It is the Oldest Inhabitant or his immediate environment that changes, not the climate. Once when he was a boy it really did snow in November quite heavily, so that the fields and hillocks about the farm turned white all in an hour. His mittens and heavy coat were at home, of course, hadn't used them for a year; and the sudden penetrating cold bit him so cruelly that the memory of the day clung to him years after. Then there was a time when he received a sound thrashing for skating on Thanksgiving Day instead of going to church. That also he remembers clearly. The times when he didn't skate on Thanksgiving and didn't meet with a snow-storm are so frequent he has forgotten them. Therefore, as he looks back, the exceptions that remain fixed in his mind become the rule. . . . .

"'But all the same,' he will still maintain, 'records or no records, I remember perfectly well the time when we used to go sleighing on Boston harbor just as often as winter came. We wouldn't have felt Christmassy without it.' Now here he may be perfectly correct in his reminiscences, but how many sewers emptied their greasy contents into the harbor at the time of which he speaks; how many gas and oil-refineries spilled coal-tar over its surface? And have not the wharves since then pushed out into deeper water, obliterating the shallower, stiller inlets of the bay and making the main tide channels run swifter? There is no doubt that a city, in growing, changes the climatic conditions of the immediate spot upon which it is built. The climate of the lower end of Manhattan island is probably not the same now that it is buried under twenty stories of hot bricks as when Henry Hudson first looked upon it in its green, wooded loveliness. The sleighing isn't so good there as it used to be—not with the millions of house furnaces radiating their heat out upon the snow. . . . . .

"There are more reliable witnesses in the world in this matter of weather than old inhabitants. The trees that have stood in the very same spot for five hundred summers and winters testify that it could not have been so very much hotter or colder when they were young, for if we were to take their own seedlings and plant them where the climatic conditions were different from where they stand, they would die. More than that, if we cut into the forest patriarchs, we see by the growth of their rings as compared to that of their young offsprings that the same amount of sun in summer, the same amount of moisture in spring must have occurred during their youth as now.

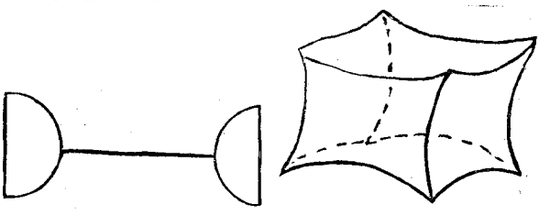
"Glaciers also are very sensitive climatic tell-tales. They depend at one end on snow to supply them and upon sunlight at the other to melt them away. When there comes a succession of years stormier and colder than the average, the glacier advances at its lower end, pushing its pile of débris ahead of it down the valley. When the years average warmer and drier, the glacier melts away faster than it can be supplied from above, leaving its cast-off burden of stones behind it. The glaciers of Switzerland have been watched very carefully for a long time. During the periods 1760–86, 1811–22, 1840–55, and from 1880 on to the present they have been extending on account of greater supply from above and more intense cold. During the periods, 1750–67, 1800–12, 1822–44, 1855–80, they have retreated; but they have indicated no permanent weather change during that long time."

Doubtless climatic changes have taken place and will take place again during long geologic periods. There was a time, the writer reminds us, when semi-tropical plants grew in Greenland, and another when huge glaciers covered the northern United States. To bring about such changes as these, however, continents were reconstructed, winds and ocean currents were altered. According to some astronomers we must even invoke an alteration of the earth's orbit to account for them. To quote again:

"With such engulfing, continent-destroying changes as these, the oldest inhabitant has no concern. Let us hope so, at least; for as far as humanity was concerned, they would be the end of the world. Meanwhile, as long as the thin crust of this planet continues to sustain us as it has done for so many centuries, and our track through the starlit space remains what it has been for so many uncounted eons, despite the little forests which we cut down and the little specks of cities we locate on the map, if we but go far enough afield for it, we shall find that same old rigorous winter that our fathers knew."

THE UNIVERSE AND ITS FORCES—A NEW THEORY.

OF the various motions whose sum makes up the activities of the universe, those have always been most puzzling that seem to be brought about by action at a distance, such as those of gravitation or magnetic attraction. The modern tendency is to regard such action as distant only in appearance, and to explain it by supposing that some invisible agency is really pushing or pulling the moving body directly. Long ago, a Russian philosopher, Boscovich, supposed gravitation to be due to the impact of myriads of swiftly moving corpuscles that were always flying through the universe in a constant storm, coming



SHAPES OF ATOMS BENDING TOWARD ZONES OF GREATEST VIBRATION.

from nowhere and going nowhere—a cruel waste of energy. Nowadays the effort is to avoid such a waste in hypotheses, and to frame them so that they will account not only for gravitation, but for all other forces of the same class. One of the latest is described by M. E. de Camas in an article in the *Revue Scientifique* entitled "An Attempt to Explain Action at a Distance." Says M. de Camas:

"It may be noted that natural phenomena are of two sorts. Some appear due to the dissipation of a certain energy emanating from a certain domain of space, whence it is transmitted by means of the ether; such are the phenomena of light, heat, and electric oscillation. Others are phenomena of action at a distance; it does not appear that there is dissipation of energy here, altho we may believe with Faraday that the presence of material bodies modifies the state of the ether. Thus an electric current A, in a permanent state, acts on another current B, and is not a source of electric energy that is dissipated in the ether. But since A acts on B, it would seem logical to think that A is the source of something, and this can only be energy. Now this emission of energy is not apparent. It must be, therefore, that between matter and space there are equal exchanges of energy, becoming apparent only when the state of the matter is modified and then being attributed to the matter alone.

"We are thus led naturally, when we wish to explain forces at a distance by vibrating movements of the ether, to make the following hypothesis:

"The ether is traversed in all directions by a great number of plane vibrations of very different phases and of determinate

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periods. These vibrations are reflected (at least partly) on the surface of atoms, the ultimate particles of matter, and these atoms thus give rise in their vicinity to a certain order of nodal and ventral surfaces [surfaces of minimum and maximum vibration, such as are always produced by the interference of a reflected with a direct wave]."

Without following the argument of M. de Camas step by step, we may simply state he finds that in general the ether-waves will drive a spherical atom toward a surface of least vibration, just as sound-waves in air have been found to do. The atom, however, may be so shaped that it will be driven instead toward a surface of least vibration. This would happen if it were formed like two hemispheres connected by their convex sides. The surface of the atom itself is a surface of least or greatest vibration, according to whether it changes the sign of the wave in reflecting it. By making appropriate hypotheses regarding the shape and properties of the different atoms, therefore, M. de Camas explains all kinds of attraction and repulsion, electric, gravitational, cohesive, etc. He even builds upon it a theory which explains also chemical and vital phenomena. According to him, to quote further:

"The formation of chemical atoms, biological cells, and cosmic systems takes place in similar ways. The chemical atom, in particular, seems to us stable only because it is in medium where its conservation is possible—a medium defined by the number, nature, and speed of the ions, as well as by the vibrations that traverse it.

"The fundamental hypothesis on which this theory has been built is unfortunately somewhat vague and incomplete—that is to say, the existence of vibrations of different phases traversing the ether in all directions. This we can take for granted if the ether is finite; for the vibrations of the universe would then be reflected at its free surface and return toward the interior. If we further assert, with Lord Kelvin and Helmholtz, that the ions of different kinds are only vortical modifications of the ether, we shall conclude that matter can not leave the ether. Then energy can not be dissipated and will remain constant in a finite universe.

"Now the configuration of the universe at a given instant is the result of vibrations capable of being enumerated and defined; that, at least, is our conception of it. But every vibration that emanates from a certain region returns, after reflection from the free surface of the ether, toward another region, and this keeps up indefinitely. According to this way of looking at things, all that exists has existed before and will exist again.

"The universe, in a word, will have at the end of a sufficiently long time, and during a given interval, a configuration differing as little as we like from that which it had during a corresponding interval of time previously determined."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLIC PARENTS.

WHAT shall be done with the drunkard's children in order that they shall not fall as he fell? The question is an important one. Here is some advice given on the subject by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (December 20). He says:

"That a good many alcoholic parents have children who themselves become alcoholic can hardly be denied. Whether they suffer because of their parents' fault is another matter; probably when heredity has anything to do with it parent and offspring alike are the victims of some old taint of nervous instability which has come down through many generations. But however it happens, we can not, in the bringing up of a child, ignore its tendencies as shown by those of its progenitors. Hence it becomes a very important question to decide, from quite early days, what sort of a régime such a child should be subjected to. Such children are often liable to exhibit extremes of activity and prostration. In work, in study, and equally in play, they show enormous energy and 'go' for a short time, and this is followed by periods of exhaustion. As these children grow up they are neurotic, often brilliant in certain ways, but very impatient of suffering, and it is to relieve their phases of depression that later on alcohol is so often taken. In the rearing of such children then nothing should be done to increase their inherent tendency to sudden outbursts of energy. Stimulants should be absolutely avoided, and one must not confine the term to alcoholic stimulants alone. Our object should be to produce a slow and passive growth rather than a sudden evolution of nerve force, hence alcohol, tea, coffee, and even meat broths should be forbidden. In the daily diet also meat should be given in very limited quantities, or is perhaps better avoided altogether, the diet being made to consist of milk and vegetables, fruit and farinaceous foods. The meals should be administered at regular times, and under no circumstances should such children be allowed to relieve any sense of emptiness or faintness by intermediate snacks. This habit of immediately relieving every internal discomfort by putting something into the stomach is at the root of the evil. In childhood it leads to biscuits and sweets, but in manhood it too often leads to unlimited 'nips' and 'pegs' and other easy means of relieving depression. The origin of tippling may sometimes be traced back to nursery habits."

BECQUEREL'S WONDERFUL RADIATION.

IT is a curious commentary on human interest that while the discovery of the Roentgen rays set the world agog, that of the Becquerel rays, which are still more remarkable, was scarcely noticed. The *x*-rays require powerful electrical excitement, but the Becquerel rays, whose properties are the same, "only more so," are given off continuously by certain rare substances, which appear, therefore, to be unfailing sources of energy—something whose existence modern physics does not acknowledge. The Becquerel rays and their explanation have therefore inspired the keenest interest in the scientific world. The latest state of our knowledge about them is set forth in an article in *Harper's Magazine* (January) by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, one of the greatest living authorities in physics, who has just accepted a call to Columbia University, New York. Professor Thomson reminds us that uranium, the substance first recognized as a source of the rays, has long been known as a brightly phosphorescent substance, but it was reserved for M. Becquerel, third in a line of illustrious French physicists, to show that it gave off continuously, even when not visibly shining, rays resembling the newly discovered Roentgen rays. In fact, Professor Thomson tells us, the new radiation is a mixture of Roentgen rays and cathode rays, and must therefore, if current theories are correct, consist, not of etheric waves like light, but of swiftly moving corpuscles, the fragments of atoms. Says Professor Thomson:

"The speed of the cathode rays depends upon the extent to which the air has been removed from the vessel. The highest velocity recorded for rays produced in this way is about 70,000 miles per second. Large as the velocity is, it is greatly exceeded by the velocity of the cathode rays spontaneously given out by uranium; while another substance, radium, emits rays moving at a still greater speed, velocities of over 120,000 miles per second having been recorded by Becquerel for the cathode rays given out by radium; a particle traveling with this velocity, and starting from the earth, would reach the moon in two seconds. Among all the mysteries associated with matter, few, if any, are more striking than that afforded by these substances, in no way remarkable in appearance, which, without provocation and without intermission, emit projectiles which travel at a rate compared with which that of the fastest bullet is absolutely insignificant.

"After the discovery of the peculiar property possessed by uranium, all the known chemical elements were tested to see whether there were any others which possessed similar powers; one and only one was found to do so; this is thorium, a substance largely used in the manufacture of incandescent gas-mantles."

Altho these were the only radio-active elements known at that time, research brought to light wholly new ones, which have been named radium, polonium, and actinium. All are extremely rare,

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but the first, when sufficiently purified, is a hundred thousand times more active than uranium. Says Professor Thomson:

"The radium is self-luminous, shining with a bluish light; it, like Roentgen rays, makes a sensitive screen phosphoresce; it shows the bones in the hand, and is so vigorous that it has produced sores on those who have incautiously carried it about their persons. The radium emits negatively electrified particles with a velocity in some cases approaching that of light. This continued emission of particles from the radium of course implies that the radium is losing mass and energy. The loss of mass is exceedingly small; from the results given by Curie for the amount of negative electricity emitted by the radium it follows that the loss of mass would only amount to about one-thousandth of a milligram in a million years for each square centimeter of surface. In consequence of the tremendous velocity with which the particles are projected, the amount of energy radiated is quite an appreciable amount, being sufficient, if converted into heat, to melt in a million years a layer of ice of the same area of the radium and more than a quarter of a mile thick. This loss of energy goes on without intermission, and has been going on—as far as we know—for whatever number of million of years the radium may have existed.

"There must have been some very considerable store of energy at the disposal of the radium to enable it to keep up this rate of radiation, and the very interesting question arises, What is the nature of this energy, and how is it stored? A satisfactory answer to this question has, I think, been given by some quite recent researches made by Professors Rutherford and Soddy of Montreal."

The discovery of these gentlemen, to condense Professor Thomson's explanation, is that, in the case of one radioactive substance, thorium, the activity is confined to a very small fraction of the mass, which continuously changes. Ordinary inactive thorium is continually turning into the active form, and this again changes into a third form, which is also inactive. The substance thus keeps on losing energy by its radiation and will presumably in the course of millions of years become entirely inactive. Professor Thomson believes that all radioactive substances pass through this cycle. As the change occurs in a very small fraction of the substance at a time, some part of it is always in the active state and hence the peculiar properties of the substance appear to be constant. One of the most wonderful properties of radioactive substances yet remains to be told. They give off a gaseous emanation which is not only radioactive itself, but communicates this activity to other substances by contact. Says Professor Thomson:

"The intensity of this induced radioactivity does not depend to any great extent on the nature of the substance. A piece of paper can be made as strongly radioactive as a piece of metal. This induced radioactivity only lasts for a few hours—the induced radioactivity due to the emanation from thorium lasting longer than that due to radium, altho the activity of the emanation from thorium is much less durable.

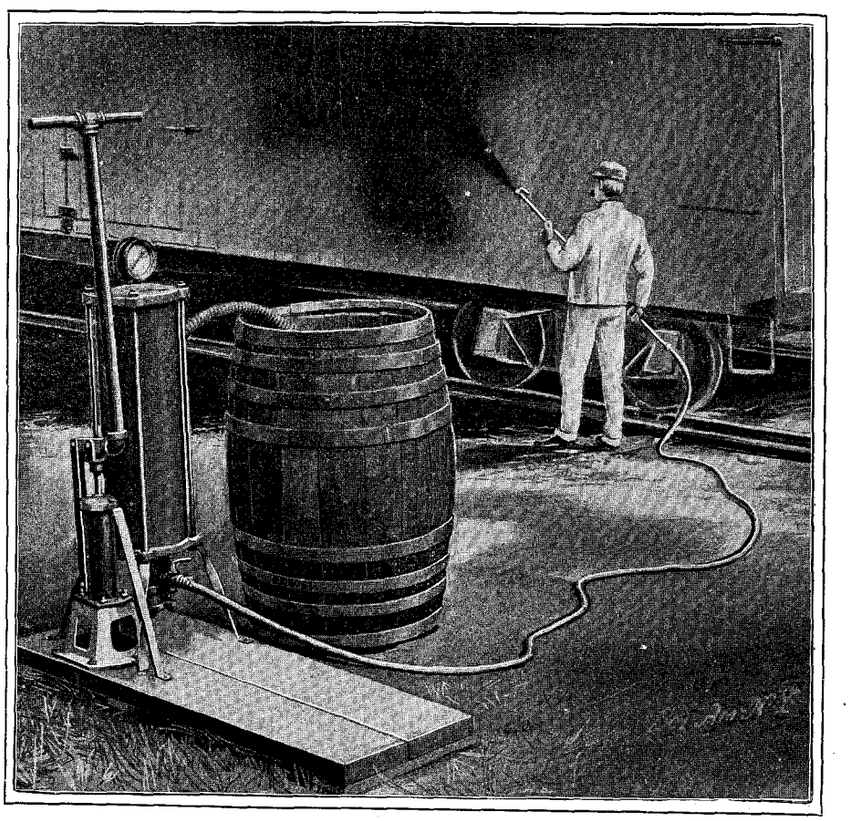
"Elster and Geitel made the very remarkable discovery that substances could be made radioactive without the aid of thorium or radium; all that is necessary is to hang them up in the open air, or in a very large room, and change them strongly with negative electricity; after a few hours they become radioactive. Elster and Geitel have taken photographs with the scrapings of a copper rod, which had been treated in this way. The earth itself is negatively electrified, and the natural electrification on pointed conductors connected with the earth is sufficient to make them radioactive without further electrification. Thus the points of lightning-conductors, the pointed leaves and spines of trees, are always radioactive, and C. T. R. Wilson has lately shown that freshly fallen rain is so too, and that it retains this property for about an hour. Elster and Geitel thought that this induced radioactivity indicated the presence of yet another constituent in that already very mixed body the air, the new constituent being, like thorium or radium, radioactive.

"The writer has, however, recently made some experiments which show that we can account for this induced radioactivity without having recourse to such an hypothesis, and that . . . to make a body radioactive all that is necessary is to get a layer containing a large quantity of positive electricity close to the surface of the body. We can, in this way, make radioactive substances without the use of any material that is intrinsically radioactive.

"It is thus, I think, that the leaves of trees and the countless objects on the surface of the earth which are radioactive acquire this property; they are, in fact, cathodes, discharging cathode rays into the air. Thus cathode rays, which have only comparatively recently been discovered, and then by the help of most elaborate apparatus, are in all probability so widely distributed and occur so frequently that there is hardly a patch of ground on the earth's surface which does not contain an active source of these rays."

PAINTING BY PNEUMATIC POWER.

THE use of a pneumatic spraying-machine for painting was first brought prominently before the public at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago, when the exhibition buildings were coated with paint by this means. Since that time pneumatic painting has developed a great importance, having proved itself a cheap, speedy, and efficient substitute for the slow brush in many cases. In *The Scientific American* (December 26), a correspondent thus describes one of the devices now in use for this purpose. He says:



PAINTING A FREIGHT CAR WITH THE PNEUMATIC COATING MACHINE.

"The machine . . . comprises a self-contained air and liquid pump, fitted with a special expansive plunger, and an eight-inch boiler-tube receptacle in which the liquid and air are compressed.

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The apparatus thus comprised is mounted upon a substantial platform. Attached beneath the receptacle are two valves, located one above the other at one side of the pump in a special valve-chamber, and playing in removable brass seats and cages. The suction-opening at the under side of this valve-chamber is L-shaped. Into the L thus formed is screwed a piece of one-inch pipe to which the wire-wound suction-hose is attached. The suction-opening leading into the pumping-cylinder is placed about one and one-half inches above the bottom of the cylinder, and is connected with the lower valve-chamber. It is the object of this construction to allow the plunger to close the suction-opening on each down stroke, thereby crowding every drop of liquid or air through the upper valve into the receptacle. From this construction, it follows that the liquid can never come in contact with the packing of the plunger. Indeed, the liquid does not enter the cylinder at all, because on the upper stroke of the cylinder the lower valve is opened and the liquid is drawn through into the lower valve-chamber. The down stroke, whereby the lower valve is closed and the upper valve opened, forces the liquid through the upper valve into the receptacle. . . .

"Any length of pneumatic air-hose can be used; for when the discharge-valve is open the hose becomes a part of the receptacle, increasing its capacity to the extent of the additional volume of the hose. By means of an eight-foot extension-rod or tube the liquid can be spread fourteen to sixteen feet overhead without a scaffold or ladder. Within this extension-rod is another valve, which gives the operator complete control of the discharge, even tho he is working one hundred feet away from the machine. A specially designed nozle at the end of the extension-rod gives to the liquid a whirling motion, so that there is no possibility of clogging the outlet. This special nozle, in connection with the compressed air, atomizes the liquid so that a fine, filmy mist is formed which penetrate everywhere.

"The merits of the construction of the machine are obvious. The pump has simply to compress the liquid and air, and is not used as a means of discharging the liquid. The air, confined above the liquid, forces the liquid out through the discharge-hose and nozle, so that if the machine is charged with liquid and air, it is not necessary to operate the pump-handle in order to empty the receptacle. The chemicals in the liquid can not reach or destroy the plunger-packing; for they do not pass through the plunger. Since the valves are located at one side of the plunger, they can not become clogged with sediment. By providing concave seats and giving the valves a rolling motion, each stroke of the handle cleans the valves. The air pumped in while the receptacle is full of liquid passes to the top of the receptacle, thereby stirring or agitating the liquid constantly. By spreading the liquid into a thin mist through the medium of a special nozle it is possible to apply a coat more evenly than otherwise, and without the streaky appearance given by the brush.

Contrary to the prevalent opinion, the pneumatic coating-machine is clean. If the filmy mist falls to the floor, it is hardly noticeable. In painting by brush, huge drops often fall to the floor. The application of the machine is wide, but has found its chief use in warehouses, factories, and for painting large surfaces of any kind, whether they be rough or smooth. In painting rough surfaces the saving in time and labor is particularly marked; for the fine spray permeates every crevice, and the work is far better done than it could be by hand and brush."

A New Wireless Telegraph System.—A new system of wireless telegraphy, which, while not possessing some advantages of the present systems, has valuable features when small distances are concerned, is described in *The Electrical World and Engineer* in an abstract from the *Physikalische Zeitung*. The inventor, Herr Blockmann, calls it "ray telegraphy," its distinctive characteristic being that lenses are substituted for the antennæ. Says the paper referred to above:

"The material of the lenses must have a high dielectric constant, and may consist of resin, glass, paraffin, and the like. An important observation made is that the lenses, to be effective in concentrating the electromagnetic rays upon a distant object, need not be very large in comparison with the wave-length used. Thus mirrors 80 centimeters [32 inches] in diameter suffice for waves 20 centimeters [8 inches] long, and signals can be exchanged over several miles. At the receiving-station a similar lens is used; in fact, the apparatus is practically a heliograph employing invisible instead of visible light. The dark rays have the advantage of secrecy and of not being intercepted by fog or by non-conducting solids. Mountains are an obstacle; but this can be overcome by a series of relays. The direction of the arriving waves can be clearly distinguished to within a degree, and many simultaneous messages may thus be received and separated. Messages may also be sent out simultaneously in various directions. It appears that a clear path through the air without intervening bodies is necessary, just as in heliography."

Simultaneous Inventions.—The same thing sometimes pops into the heads of two entirely different inventors at once. This phenomenon, says *The American Inventor*, is one of the strangest and often one of the most inconvenient happenings in patentdom. It goes on to say:

"A case in point is found in the much-talked-of non-refillable bottle. For years inventors have been trying to invent corks which would allow liquid to flow one way only, and in so doing have produced many curious and weird devices. A little more than a year ago a man walked into *The American Inventor* office with a model of one of his inventions in his hand. At first sight, it appeared to be an ordinary bottle, but on close inspection it was found to have blown in one side of it a small cavity, in which was what appeared to be a small piece of tinfoil. The inventor explained his device as follows: 'The manufacturer who uses this bottle for any purpose must advertise that every bottle contains, blown in its side, a small piece of folded metal foil on which is stamped a number. These numbers run from one to one thousand. Every month a drawing of numbers will be made at the factory, and the first number drawn will win a prize of twenty-five dollars. The idea is that every purchaser of a bottle will break it open to get at the number which may win him a prize, and in so doing will destroy the bottle, so that it can never be refilled with the product of any one else.' This was an entirely new feature in non-refillable bottles, but the most obvious and simple manner of using this solution did not occur to the inventor in question. It has remained for a New Haven man to improve upon the plan by blowing a small coin, say a five- or ten-cent piece, into the side of the bottle, in such a manner that it can be plainly seen and yet not extracted without breaking the bottle. There is no doubt whatever that either of these two methods would succeed in preventing the bottles being refilled. It is a little doubtful whether Uncle Sam would care to have such liberties taken with the coin of his making as would be necessary in the latter-named method; but, successful or not, the two inventions illustrate the point mentioned above."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"ALL briquettes which have hitherto been manufactured by means of soluble cements (such as dextrin, molasses, lixiviated cellulose, oxidized lignin, resinate of ammonia, etc.) dissolve in water," says United States Consul B. H. Warner in a report from Leipsic. "Richard Bock, an engineer of Merseburg, Saxony, has found a method for making briquettes which are entirely waterproof. He heats the finished briquettes until the cement is wholly or partly carbonized, which makes them indissoluble. In case the ignition temperature of the cement is likely to be attained, the heating must take place in an air-tight case or by means of hot gases."

"AN inventor of Pittsburg, Pa.," says *The Scientific American*, "has just perfected a wrapping-machine which will handle with great rapidity a piece of any size from a caramel to a cake of soap, and wrap it up in a faultless manner. A company has been formed, and will soon be engaged in the manufacture of the machines to meet the requirements of various industries. The machine performs about forty different operations, including the cutting of the paper from a roll. A machine has been constructed which is worked by hand, and the inventor says the capacity of this is 175 pieces per hour, but this would be greatly increased by driving it with an engine."

THAT a polished metallic surface is always positively electrified with regard to an unpolished surface of the same substance has been shown by Heschus, a Russian experimenter, according to the *Revue Scientifique* (December 13). "The same rule," it says, "applies to other substances; for instance, of two slabs of wood cut from the same piece, one cut parallel to the fibers is always positive to one cut crosswise. Of two plates of various metals the softest is positive, while non-metallic bodies are more positive as they become harder. Sticky substances and those that give off dust are always positive. . . . Generally speaking, positive electrification appears to increase directly as superficial density." It is hoped that these results may lead to a rational theory of contact-electricity.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

THE religious progress of the past year denotes, in the eyes of the Boston *Transcript*, "a growth all around that will compare favorably with the past." Financially the year has been one of great significance. Nearly $40,000,000 has been collected in America and in England by Methodists, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists. Says *The Transcript:*

"Church interests, maintenance, and betterments are now costing the people of the United States $260,000,000 a year. And this vast sum does not include $70,000,000 which is given in benevolence, outside of government charity, and in sums above $5,000 each gift. Of this benevolence $3 in every $4 comes from members of churches. It cost to maintain all Baptist churches in the United States last year $14,138,195, all Episcopal churches $15,184,926, and all Congregational churches $10,276,105. Figures for Reformed Churches (Dutch) last year are $1,622,696, and for Presbyterian (North) $17,080,191. To maintain all Methodist churches, South and North, cost last year $24,552,800. These figures in every case include betterments. They also include contributions to missions, both home and foreign. Financial figures for Roman Catholic churches are unobtainable, in great part because Catholic officials do not themselves collect them. As indicating the prosperous times, and how prosperity affects the churches, the average church-member last year gave a larger sum of money for all purposes than in any previous year. Curiously, it is to be noted that most of the large bodies —large in membership—are the ones whose members give largest individual contributions. There are exceptions to this rule in both directions. One is the Roman Catholic, a large body that raises a vast sum of money each year, but whose members give each quite small sums. Another exception are Baptists, because of the large colored membership in the South. A third is the Universalist, a small body whose members average high per member. The highest of all, per member, is the Episcopal, each communicant in which gave last year $19.82."

The Transcript points out that church-membership growth during the year has been steady. The bodies that show the largest actual figures are the Disciples of Christ and the Lutherans. Presbyterians gained about 32,000, Methodists 61,000, Baptists 36,000, Episcopalians 14,000, and Congregationalists 12,000. We quote further:

"Some controversies developed during the year, and one was settled. Church leaders do not look upon them as unmixed evils, however, for during the year just passed, as formerly, disagreements that looked portentous at their inception demonstrated their economic usefulness. Baptists conclude the year with a discussion whether baptism is essential to church-membership. The matter was precipitated by Mr. Rockefeller's pastor, and has now reached the South, whence are coming condemnatory expressions in large as well as strong numbers. The International Sunday-School Lesson committee split over the matter of uniform lessons. At a convention in Denver uniformity of these lessons was broken, and so was the convention and the committee, the former by a division, and the latter by the loss of its secretary through failure to be reelected. Discussion is still on. Money matters of Methodists South came into the General Conference at Dallas, and on the surface a settlement was effected of them. The settlement has not, however, healed everything. The history of the trouble is interesting. A publishing agent deceived United States Senators concerning a claim for damages sustained by the publishing house at Nashville during the Civil War. The deception consisted of the point whether any commission was to be paid to a lobbyist. Methodist leaders, largely of the laity, demanded that the entire amount be returned to the Government. The General Conference repudiated the deception, but did not return the money because the Senate said there was no one authorized to receive it. English Lutherans have difficulty separating from their German brethren. After a disagreement the New York Ministerium divided last summer and an English synod resulted. Episcopalians started out to found an autonomous Episcopal Church in Mexico. A storm arose, and the three bishops nominated were not consecrated. One of their number has been designated to look after things till the row blows over. Christian Science readers were making good things financially out of their positions, by reason of healing arts which they practised. Mrs. Eddy put a limit to their tenure, and a new set of readers came in, the old ones meanwhile trying with fair success to hold on to their healing practise."

Regarding the personalities prominent in the religious world during 1902 *The Transcript* says:

"Hardly the usual number of new men came to the front last year. An example of official progress is shown by Episcopalians, who consecrated a larger number of new bishops last year than during any previous twelvemonth, and five of the twelve did not represent new men for old places merely, but were both new men and new places. Mr. John Willis Baer, long general secretary of Christian Endeavor, quitted an unofficial position for an official one, and became a secretary of a Presbyterian board. A new force came into Presbyterian evangelistic work in Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, new in that he now represents an official bureau. With him, but representing the intellectual side, altho in sympathy with the evangelistic, is Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, no longer a local pastor, but a national leader as moderator of the General Assembly. Close beside him is Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge, this year's president of the Reformed General Synod and head of that body's evangelistic committee. Among Baptists Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers is new as field secretary of their Home Mission Society, and among Congregationalists Mr. Don O. Shelton is new as a secretary of their Home Missionary Society. Among Roman Catholics the most significant change was the entrance into a position of the first grade of Archbishop Farley of New York. Various other Catholic promotions are talked of, among them positions in Chicago and San Francisco, but Archbishop Farley's promotion is important in that it replaced Archbishop Corrigan, a reactionary official of the old school, with a liberal-minded, progressive, and spiritual man of the new school. And the replacing was done, not by the triumph of one party and the defeat of another, but by the unanimous voice of all elements. Americanism, as the term is employed by Catholics, gained much by the change. Archbishop Guidi was sent as apostolic delegate to Manila and Monsignor Falconio came to Washington in the same capacity."

Religious work among the young has been vigorously prosecuted, and has been marked, according to *The Transcript*, by "less conventions and more hard work within the churches." We quote, in conclusion:

"Educationally the feature of the year was the founding of the general educational board, and its recent incorporation in the District of Columbia. The general secretary of it is Rev. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, a Baptist minister, and the chief promoter of it is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, also a Baptist. . . . Methodists started some years since an institute for the instruction of unordained workers in the use of the Bible for soul-winning. During the year this institute idea has become national. There was an advance in mission study, and several theological seminaries received heavy endowments, chiefly by legacies. There was, however, no material increase in the number of students in theological seminaries, long strangely low, with no great numbers in sight from the college classes. Jews brought over from Cambridge, England, the greatest living Hebrew scholar [Dr. Solomon Schechter], to be president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, the rabbinical school of progressive American Judaism, altho classed theologically as conservative. The new president stands for much more, however, than rabbinical instruction, and, in cooperation with B'nai B'rith, will undertake a Jewish renaissance. The preliminary work was done during the year, and the entire work consists of the conversion, if possible, of Jews to Judaism. It is, in short, a Jewish forward movement. Zionism as a movement made marked progress during the year, but its promoters did not succeed in getting anything tangible in the shape of political promises from the Sultan of Turkey."

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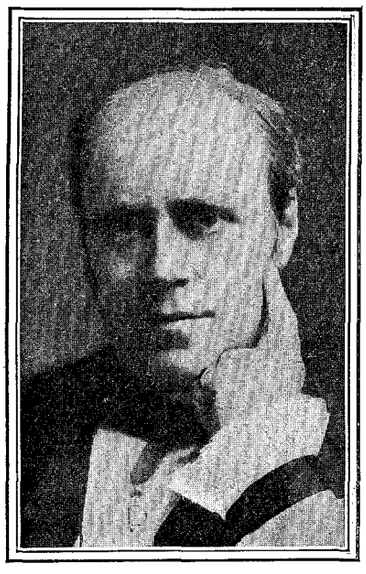
THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE Right Rev. *Randall Thomas Davidson*, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the late Archbishop Temple. The archbishopric was offered to him six years ago, on the death of Archbishop Benson, but he declined the post on account of ill-health. His health, it is said, has greatly improved since that time. From the New York *Tribune* we quote the following account of Archbishop Davidson's career:

"The new Primate of all England, the Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, is in his fifty-fifth year. He was born on April 7, 1848, in Edinburgh, and received his education at Harrow and Oxford, being graduated at Trinity College in 1871. He was ordained in 1874, and, after serving three years as a curate, he became chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait, of Canterbury, remaining with him until the Archbishop's death in 1882. He made the principal arrangements for the great Lambeth Conference of one hundred bishops in 1878. He was made an honorary chaplain to the Queen in 1882, and a year later she made him Dean of Windsor and Resident Chaplain in Ordinary and Registrar of the Order of the Garter. In 1884 he became one of the trustees of the British Museum, an office he still holds. He was the honorary secretary of the third Lambeth Conference, in 1888, and he afterward published a history of the conferences.



THE RIGHT REV. RANDALL THOMAS DAVIDSON, D.D.,
The New Primate of All England.

"In April, 1891, Dr. Davidson was consecrated Bishop of Rochester, and in the same year he became Clerk of the Closet to the Queen. He was appointed to the see of Winchester on the death of Bishop Thorold, in 1895, and he was chief episcopal secretary to the fourth Lambeth Conference, in 1897. He was married in 1878 to the daughter of Archbishop Tait, and he has published a biography of his father-in-law.

"He is now Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to the King and a prelate of the Order of the Garter."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH PRESS ON THE EDUCATION ACT.

ONE remarkable fact is revealed in the flood of English comment evoked by the passage of the Education bill, namely, that its provisions, which were presumably intended to increase the power of the state church, are as distasteful to many Anglicans as to the non-conformists themselves. The London *Church Review*, an Anglican paper with "High-Church" sympathies, declares:

"The discussion of the bill, both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, served to make it clear that some of the most objectionable provisions of the bill are admittedly aimed against that section of the clergy somewhat loosely termed 'Ritualists.' . . . It is specifically aimed against those priests who hold and would desire to teach in their schools the full Catholic faith. It is as well that we should realize this fact without delay."

The London *Pilot*, another Anglican journal, is dissatisfied with the act for quite different reasons. It observes:

"When we turn to the religious provisions of the act, we can only wonder at the perverse cleverness which has made them equally hateful to non-conformists and churchmen. A law which directs that denominationally managed schools shall be maintained out of the rates, and then violates a fundamental principle of the denomination principally concerned, is a masterpiece of misdirected ingenuity. Lord Hugh Cecil struck the right note for churchmen who believe in their church when he urged them not to rest until they have persuaded Parliament to relinquish the disastrous policy which, as we now see, was inherent in the management clauses from the very first. That Mr. Balfour made this clear, at all events as early as the 21st July, he has proved triumphantly. Nothing, we fully admit, can be plainer than his words on that day: 'The religious education will be under the control not of one man, and that man the parson of the parish, but of a board of six.'

The London *Guardian* (Anglican), while not entirely pleased with the details of the act, believes that the new educational system will be a great improvement over the old. The denominational schools, it claims, are not unfairly dealt with, since they retain the majority of managers. Furthermore, non-conformists may be admitted to representation in the management of Anglican schools in the same way that Anglicans may be admitted to representation in the management of non-conformist schools. (According to the provisions of the act, the authorities of denominational schools are allowed to appoint four of their managers, the remaining two being appointed by the popularly elected local educational body.) The London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"The old bad system of inequality and positive discrimination against definite religious teaching in the schools was one which could not have been consciously invented by the legislature—the nation drifted into it unawares. It was only gradually that the board schools built at the common cost of all the people came to be a national system for the endowment of dissent. People whose religious convictions were not of the sort to lead to pecuniary sacrifices managed quietly to take possession of the board schools and to treat them as their own. Public elementary schools, built at the expense of the community, were allowed to become so many little seminaries of non-conformist principles. . . . All these things are now part of the past, and tho the goal of equality is not yet reached, we have reached a position never touched before and hardly hoped for. We have still to keep our [Roman Catholic] schools in structural repair, but otherwise the advantages of the board [public] schools almost disappear. In efficiency of equipment and inadequacy of salaries henceforth both sets of schools ought to be on a footing of perfect equality. There is something still left to win, but it is nothing compared to what we have won aready."

The objections everywhere formulated against the act by non-conformists may be summarized under two main heads. They claim (1) that the act compels the public to pay for denominational schools that are outside of public control; and (2) that it enormously increases the Anglican control over religious education. The case against the act is thus emphatically stated (in the London *British Weekly*) by the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, secretary of the Baptist Union:

"It is opposed to the religious convictions of half the nation: it was introduced without a mandate, and has been closured through in compartments; it throws the cost of the schools (apart from the rent of the buildings) upon the public purse without giving public control; it drives Free-Church children in single school districts into a Romanizing atmosphere; it excludes Free-Church teachers from state schools in which the full share of all teachers' salaries is paid by Free Churchmen; it affronts even the conscience of the man of the world; it is a measure which barters away our birthright of a truly national education."

Public indignation against the act runs so high in some parts of the country that a "passive resistance committee" has been organized for the purpose of persuading the opponents of the measure to refuse to pay church-rates. This committee is backed by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the editor of *The British*

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Weekly, and numbers among its members the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, of London; the Rev. Dr. Townsend, president of the National Free Church Council; the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of Brighton; the Rev. Dr. C. F. Aked, of Liverpool, and other eminent non-conformist ministers. The course of these "extremists" is disapproved by the more conservative non-conformists. The London *Christian World* (non-conformist) says:

"Where is the inducement to alienate the support of friends, invite the recrimination of opponents, and generally to prejudice our cause, by resort to a method which, its advocates being witness, is a practical confession that we abandon hope of winning the country to our side by any other means? There lies the great trial of non-conformity at this hour. It is fronted with the danger of marring, or even throwing away, one of the supreme opportunities of its history. Its straight and productive course is to appeal to the people; if it falls back on refusal of rates it will lay itself open to the suspicion, however ill-founded, that it dare not challenge the popular judgment."

The passage of the act has undoubtedly given a new impulse to the agitation for the disestablishment of the English Church. Says the London *Christian Commonwealth* (non-conformist):

"The Liberation Society has held in London a special conference of its supporters, for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign for the disestablishment of the church. In an important circular reasons are given for adopting this course. The public are reminded that the Education bill is based on policy which has for its declared object the perpetuation and strengthening of the Established Church, to which it practically gives fresh endowments. It is not surprising to those who have watched recent events that Liberationists should take this step. Even from the Government side of the House of Commons ominous warnings have come, addressed to Mr. Balfour, that the bill might prove in the end to be fatal to the interests of the church, in which, says the circular, 'sacerdotalism grows unchecked, and there is a demand for reforms which can not be effected without an alteration in the present relations of church and state.'"

"A Brand of Dishonor" upon Our Naval Chaplains.—The emphatic language quoted is used by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke in an article in *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), and the "dishonor" to which he refers is implied in an act of Congress passed in 1899 and known as the "Navy Personnel bill." He writes:

"The facts are simply these: Navy officers, previous to the Spanish-American war, had been receiving, rank for rank, a lower rate of pay than those of the army. With a view to rectifying this inequality, Congress enacted a law making the pay of officers of the army and navy, rank for rank, substantially the same. As passed by the Senate, this bill included the chaplains, but, whether by oversight or through some refraction in the instinct of justice, when it passed the House in the closing hours of Congress, the chaplains were omitted from its provisions, and virtually treated as not deserving the consideration which the others enjoyed."

"It is not merely a question of pay," declares the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, who takes up the chaplains' grievance in the pages of *The Interior* (Chicago); "that question plays a minor part. It is preeminently a question of honor and self-respect." He continues:

"The spirit of the American navy has always valued honor above pay. The chaplains of the navy feel the slur of being passed over in an act of justice done to their comrades. The exception seems to cast contempt upon their work and to lower the dignity of their position. Surely a generous country can not consistently put a slight upon the men whom it calls and commissions to preach the Christian Gospel, to comfort the sick and wounded, to console the dying, and to bury the dead, among its sailors."

Both writers unite in pleading that Congress at its present session shall pass a bill giving chaplains the same pay as their brother officers of the same rank.

FATHER McGRADY AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE resignation of the well-known Socialist priest, Father Thomas McGrady, from his pastorate in Bellevue, Ky., affords a new illustration of the irreconcilable conflict that is developing in this country between Socialism and Roman Catholicism. Ever since the appearance, two years ago, of Pope Leo's Encyclical directed against Socialism, this subject has been a prominent one in Roman Catholic circles, and the utterances of the late Archbishop Corrigan, and of Bishops Quigley and Spalding, have left no doubt as to the "official" attitude of the church. Father McGrady was reprimanded in November last by Bishop Maes, of the Covington diocese, but refused to retract his public utterances and writings on Socialism. He has now severed his connection with the church, and declares his intention of devoting his life to the Socialist propaganda.

FATHER THOMAS McGRADY.

He has been compelled to resign from the Roman Catholic Church on account of his Socialist views.

The principle at issue, namely, whether a man can be at once a Roman Catholic priest and a Socialist, elicits some interesting comment. The San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) thinks that "the priest who faithfully discharges the spiritual functions of his office, together with the parochial business and incidental works of benevolence inseparable from the calling, finds little time to spare for other things. He is content to leave questions of practical politics and economics to the laity, who are quite competent to deal with them." The Chicago *New World* (Rom. Cath.) comments:

"His [Father McGrady's] going out will not hurt the church; neither do we think it will help Socialism. It, at least, is developing beyond his theories, as we meet it daily here. It has taken the bit in its mouth and is moving toward a darkness into which he will scarcely care to go. In a few years he will be a 'man without a country,' and then the reaction will begin. It is bound to come sooner or later.

"In that hour may God pity him! God pity every soul that believes herself advancing toward light and later finds herself surrounded by impenetrable shadow! Even should he succeed in leading astray a few impulsive spirits like his own, the greater bitterness shall be his when at last the awakening comes. Try however he may, no man can find in Socialism a heart-satisfying, soul-uplifting religion. The 'religion of humanity' must always be less than a religion founded by God for the purpose of leading men's souls to God. Let us hope that, some day, when the flavor of the new wine palls, Father McGrady shall return as thousands of others have returned."

The Socialist press recognize in Father McGrady a distinguished convert. The *Social Democratic Herald* (Milwaukee) remarks that Bishop Maes "is behind the times if he thinks he can hinder the onward march of Socialism by trying to silence so conscientious a man as Father McGrady. Other priests will talk Socialism just the same, for Catholics feel the economic pressure, the blighting touch of a wrong system, as well as people of other faiths, or non-faiths." *The Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans.) says:

"A high official of the Catholic Church has once again affirmed

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that his office gives him authority to speak with infallibility on economic and political matters as well as on religion and morals. He has renewed the declaration of war, long grown old in Europe, between hierarchy and Socialism. Another brave mind has come to the parting of the ways, and has been forced to choose between intellectual freedom and hierarchic despotism. The bishop declares, with the full force of his official authority, that the church is opposed to the emancipation of humanity from wage-slavery. A subordinate priest, differing from him on a matter outside of the jurisdiction of the church, has been told in plain language that the church stands for capitalism and will fight Socialism.

"What have the great mass of the members of the church to say on this question? If they will continue to declare with manly courage, 'My religion from Rome, but my politics from no man,' they, too, will come to the parting of the ways, and will have to choose between economic freedom and the church. What will they choose?"

It is noteworthy that Father Thomas J. Hagerty, now resident in Arkansas, is also prominently identified with the Socialist movement. He is a priest in good standing, but has given up parish work.

THE CHRISTIAN OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA.

WHY is it that Christianity seems to be making so little progress in the great Chinese empire? Mr. Francis H. Nichols, an American traveler who has had exceptional opportunities for observing Chinese life at close quarters, is responsible for this question, and he endeavors to deal with it in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December). He writes:

"Perhaps in the higher sense, that 'no power is lost that ever wrought for God,' it is not wholly correct to say that efforts to introduce Christianity into China have failed. But humanly speaking, in proportion to the amount of money, lives, and effort expended, they have apparently not met with great success. The small number of converts after one century of Protestant and three centuries of Roman Catholic endeavor is the least part of the failure of missions in China. All over the empire to-day there prevails a spirit of hatred and antagonism to Christianity so intense and so peculiar that a certain brilliant missionary in describing it has had to coin a new word. He has called the feeling of the provincial authorities of Shantung toward Christianity 'Christophobia.' Usually it is specially stipulated when foreign teachers are engaged for recently organized government schools that they shall make no reference even in the remotest way to the Bible or to anything connected with it. In the gradual subsiding of the Boxer storm the one kind of foreigners warned to keep away from a troubled district are always missionaries. Except in the few places where they are numerous enough to form a community by themselves, Christian converts are ostracized, boycotted, and sometimes persecuted."

Mr. Nichols is not ready to take the view that the aversion to Christianity among the Chinese is due to their hatred of foreigners. Islam is essentially a foreign religion, and yet in some provinces one-third of the population are Mohammedans, and no reproach attaches to this fact. Buddhism is one of the three great religions of China, yet Buddhism is also a foreign religion. The chief obstacle to the spread of Christianity in China, declares Mr. Nichols, is not any dislike of it as an imported religion, but "a fear and an objection to certain foreign concomitants which, because of a mistaken point of view, are regarded by missionaries as essentials." He continues:

"The conversion of a heathen to Christianity means much more than it would in the case of an American. A Chinaman must not only experience a change of heart, he must also undergo a complete revolution of opinions and sentiments. He can no longer venerate his ancestors and pray before their tablets that he may keep unsullied the honored name they have left him. It is not permitted to him to take pride in the traditional glories of palaces and gray-walled cities; he must learn the history of his country over again; he must discover that all the great sages and rulers of his country's past are eternally lost; he must experience a constant feeling of pity if not of contempt for the civilization and government of China and for his friends and relatives who persist in remaining heathen. In other words, in order to become a Christian according to missionary standards, a Chinaman must be denationalized. In sentiment he must become a foreigner. And naturally enough his 'heathen' countrymen who still love their country and reverence their ancestors do not like the denationalizing process."

That China "needs the Gospel" Mr. Nichols makes no attempt to dispute. He thinks "she needs it far more than she needs anything else," and that "until she is truly converted to Christianity, she can never take the place among the nations of the earth to which her great resources, her vast population, the age and civilization of her people, entitle her." We quote further:

"Whatever opinions a traveler through the interior provinces may hold on the question of whether or not religion is no longer essential for his own *fin-de-siècle* nation of the West, he must, it seems to me, admit that Christianity is a necessity for China. Twenty-five hundred years ago Confucius drew a complete and elaborate chart for the guidance of the race to which he belonged. The chart was intended to provide for every possible contingency that might ever arise in the life of the individual or the nation. Confucius fastened his chart on the wall and said, 'Follow that.' It was a wonderfully made chart, more nearly perfect than any chart that modern altruist or student of ethics has ever devised. As the chart was supposed to describe every course that could be sailed with safety, the Chinese have never thought it possible to discover new continents. They have never looked at the stars or the horizon, always at the chart. It made no pretensions to the supernatural. It was essentially human and matter-of-fact. The chart related to the known, not to the unknown. It took little account of hopes or inclinations. It made no provision for a change of conditions either in the state or in the individual. As a result Chinese civilization has never changed. It is restrained from drifting or turning aside into dangerous channels by the Confucian chart, but it can not and will not go forward until it recognizes a soul, until it has ideals that are not earth-made, until it 'seeks a country' that is not like Shensi, eternal on earth, 'but eternal in the heavens.'"

The Boston *Watchman* (Baptist) has the following to say in regard to Mr. Nichols's conclusions:

"Of course there are great differences in missions and missionaries, and we could point Mr. Nichols to some missions where his conclusions would not at all apply. But we fear there is too much truth in his statements as to missions, not only in China, but elsewhere. Mr. Nichols cites illustrations in support of his views, and any one familiar with missionary periodicals will readily recall others. The practise of teaching the pupils in mission-schools to eat and dress and sleep in American or European fashion is especially referred to as one which separates the pupils from their people and creates a prejudice against Christianity. The pressure brought upon converts and churches to conduct their services and affairs in a manner foreign to their native ideas also has a tendency to emphasize and keep Christianity as a foreign religion. Above all, a contempt on the part of a missionary for the people among whom he labors and for their long-established customs is sure to be a bar to his usefulness and success. It is a striking fact that all the great successful missions have been those in which the missionaries have come into closest touch with the life of the people and have called for the least change in their habits of life, except so far as they were tinged with pagan superstitions. Abbott and the Vintons among the Karens of Burma, Clough among the Telugus, Paton in the New Hebrides, and a multitude of others have respected the feelings, the customs, and the character of the peoples among whom they labored, and introduced Christianity merely as a purifying element in the national life. This has been the way of success in missions, and indeed it must be the way of working, if ever the religion of Jesus Christ is to become naturalized in every nation. Some minor peoples may be transformed by the personal influence of the missionaries, but peoples of the stability and character of the Chinese can only be won to Christ on condition of retaining all the essential features of their national life."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF ROYALTY.

HER royal highness the Crown Princess of Saxony had a husband who did not understand her, and she had a French tutor for her children who is an idealist of the most pronounced type. So the Crown Princess and the idealist eloped.

The lady may find herself Queen of Saxony at any moment, for her father-in-law, King George, is aged and ill. His son, her husband, Crown Prince Frederick, is thirty-seven, and she is thirty-two. They married "for love" about eleven years ago. There are several children, and the Crown Princess will again become a mother, it is anticipated, in May. The French tutor with whom she ran away is a Monsieur Giron, "divinely handsome," and aged about twenty-three. He "admits paternity" of the sixth child.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY,
Told to choose between mad-house and convent, she eloped.

The highest royalty in Europe is involved in this scandal, for Crown Princess Louise Antoinette is the daughter of Ferdinand, formerly Grand Duke of Tuscany and now an archduke of Austria. Her mother was a princess of the house of Bourbon-Parma. For a long time past her relations with her husband, the Crown Prince, have been unhappy. The *Sächsische Arbeiter Zeitung* (Dresden), a Socialist paper, goes into the matter with particularity:

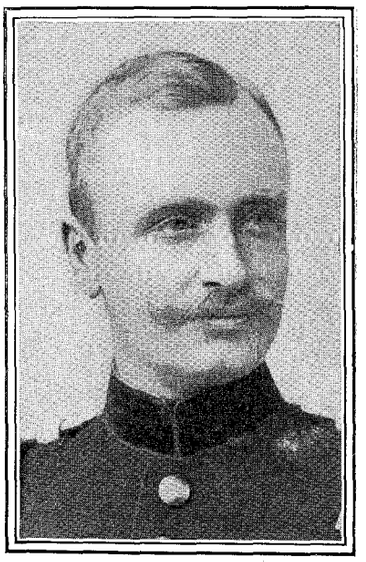
"The Crown Princess has long been dealt with as if she were a wicked child. She was given ladies-of-honor whom she detested, whose business it was to watch her. Even when she made trifling purchases, she had to give an account to some lady-of-honor. She confided her humiliation to the tutor of her children, Monsieur Giron, and thus an intimacy sprang up which developed during her husband's absence. The King, enlightened by the ladies-of-honor, dismissed Monsieur Giron and ordered the Crown Princess confined in her room. Her fate was to be settled when the Crown Prince returned. A family council finally decided that the Crown Princess must retire to a convent or a sanatorium pending an application for annulment of her marriage. The Crown Princess refused to submit, and fled to Salzburg. Her family persisted in the intention to imprison her. Then it was that she joined Monsieur Giron. Last November the Crown Princess visited a painter's studio and said to him in a tone of melancholy: 'How I wish I had a villa like yours in which I could be alone!' To the painter's wife she complained of the tyranny of royal etiquette, which often forced her to change her toilette six times a day."

The Viennese journals give many particulars concerning the personality of this original Crown Princess. She is "lively, petulant, at once gay and sentimental, and above all incapable of repressing the words she wants to say. Her Viennese blood was responsible for her unrestrained behavior, notwithstanding her rigorous and very religious Roman Catholic education, against which she was ever in rebellion. She once summarily dismissed a Jesuit father who had been appointed her religious preceptor. She was very fond of reading authors of advanced ideas." She talked freely with all classes of people, and scandalized the court by her affability to persons of "low rank." The Crown Prince was of a very different character—"a military man from head to foot." As heir to the throne, he had conservative and old-fashioned ideas. His only diversion was the chase. The domestic atmosphere was not harmonious in consequence of all these circumstances. The brother of the Crown Princess, Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, took her part in the divisions that ensued. When the lady fled, the Archduke fled likewise. We quote the London *Standard:*

"The Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, already mentioned, who is now thirty-four, has renounced his rights as a member of the imperial family. He made the acquaintance of a lady of non-aristocratic birth some time ago, and proposed to conclude a morganatic marriage with her. The Emperor, however, forbade it, and the Archduke first went to a sanatorium at Bonn, on the Rhine, and afterward lived in Salzburg with his parents. A short time ago he took a step similar to that of 'Johann Orth.' He addressed a letter to the Emperor, in which he informed his Majesty that he renounced all his rights and privileges; he sent back all his orders, and informed the Minister of War that he resigned his colonelship in the army. The *Allgemeine* hears that the Archduke will adopt the name of Leopold Wölfling, and that his wish to leave the imperial family has already been complied with. The paper expects that he will now marry the lady, whom he met at Munich when accompanying his sister on her flight. He is described as a man of very liberal, not to say radical, views, and as a trifle eccentric."

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is stunned by the proceedings of his young relatives. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which is in a position to speak with authority of the imperial attitude, says in the course of an elaborate editorial article:

"There has occurred an event which is so extraordinary of its kind that the memory can be searched in vain to find its parallel. The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony has fled. . . . If such a thing happened in an ordinary family, the matter would be kept secret and the true state of affairs would be concealed as long as possible. But here we have to do with the wife of a King's son who is heir to a throne. A crown princess has duties of a higher kind than those of an ordinary wife. The lofty height upon which she stands affords no shelter if she herself does not shrink from sensation, and in breaking the marriage bond she severs the courtly ties that make her one with the royal dynasty and the royal throne. But taste for a freedom incompatible with her station caused her to obey her heart's promptings in a manner that destroyed not only her wedded life but also the pride of place which invests woman when on a throne with a kind of halo. . . . How amply protected behind the shield of courtly etiquette were once the heart romances of women connected with princely and royal houses! How openly such matters are now revealed in the broad light of day! Were we to describe the period in which we live in the light of its most typical characteristic, we could not overlook the promptings or rather the emancipation of royal hearts which now leads to such dramatic tragedies. Such is the irresistible force of passion-birth. We have all the elements of sentimental romance in these situations. The psychology of the well-born is not, of course, essentially



THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.
He forbade his wife to read Nietzsche, Tolstoy, and Zola.

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different from that of the lowly. But with the lowly happiness is subject to less artificial restraints and the passion of the heart has more freedom in its assertion. The human in its most natural aspect has never been banished from royal palaces, but its range is narrower. The restraint put upon it is greater than in the case of ordinary human beings. But this state of affairs seems to be passing away."

This development of the human side of royalty has proceeded so far, continues the Vienna organ, that the world has almost ceased to wonder at "mesalliances." There seem to be no longer gulfs separating the children of royalty from the other children of men. But this escapade of the Crown Princess has gone further than anything of the sort even in this advanced age:

KING GEORGE OF SAXONY.

"So radical and unrestrained a rupture between passion and tradition has never been seen in a royal house. The Crown Princess Louise of Saxony is none the less subject to the spirit of our time because it was her destiny to wear a crown. She evidently renounced all to fly out into the world in pursuit of her heart's romance. Yet there is something in such a renunciation as hers that forbids either sympathy or surprise. The splendor of the crown will not be dimmed merely because one individual has proved unworthy to wear it. It is but a symptom of the struggle between the old ideas and the new. A woman is lost. Altho wife, mother, and destined to be Queen, she preferred the impulse of her inclination to the promptings of royal pride. Down below, where 'free love' boasts its followers, such cases are not rare. On the heights of life examples are less frequent. No instance so flagrant as the present one has previously come to light."

The one real scandal in the affair is the flight of the Crown Princess, who abandons her five children at a time when she is awaiting a sixth, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The case of her brother is on a different footing in the opinion of this paper. "Renouncing a royal crown that she need not have waited very long for, she fled from Saxony and again from Austria, her family's native soil, and rushes abroad to an unknown fate which must prove one of bitterness and sorrow. Had the fugitive Princess been guilty of this headstrong act merely as a result of incompatibilities of temper that made life with her husband insupportable, her case would be serious enough. The lofty station of sovereigns and future sovereigns is counterbalanced by certain restraints of deportment and respectability from which ordinary mortals are exempt. But in the case before us we have features that add to its gravity. A preceptor in the service of a princely family seems to have taken advantage of the discord between husband and wife to make court to the royal princess so assiduously that he became the companion of her flight. This is the scandal, the gravity of which it would be idle to palliate. The utmost that can be done is to plead extenuating circumstances in favor of the Princess who, Archduchess of Austria, Crown Princess, and future Queen of Saxony tho she be, was none the less a human being, and as such subject to impulse."

From the dynastic and political point of view the episode should not have any great importance, thinks the Paris paper—which is suspected, by the way, of royalist leanings. True, it will supply the advanced press with an opportunity for attacks upon princely families and the wearers of crowns in general. "But there is reason to believe that any such campaign will not be prolonged and that it will have no appreciable results. It is an established fact that in Anglo-Saxon and German countries dynastic loyalty is proof against attacks which in other lands have been powerful as a result of unfortunate domestic events. No doubt the blow to the Saxon people will be a severe one. Last June they lost their aged King Albert, who was succeeded by his brother of seventy. All his hopes for the future were centered in the princely couple now so rudely severed." The future of the family is a gloomy one, infers the French daily, which had not been apprised, when it thus commented, of the rumor that the Crown Prince may forgive his unfortunate wife and restore her to throne and home.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IMPERTINENCE" OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THERE is one newspaper in Europe which has set itself forward as the foe of the Monroe Doctrine. The name of that paper is the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which was long identified with the policy of the late Prince Bismarck. The Hamburg daily not only publishes emphatic editorials of its own in opposition to the Monroe Doctrine, but it manages to find space for much other matter antagonistic to "the cardinal principle of American foreign policy." The recent events in Venezuela have provided the German organ—a rather conservative, dynastic, and pro-military sheet—with a fresh stock of texts on its favorite theme. It even reproduces, as evidence of its consistent opposition to "the so-called Monroe Doctrine," one of its utterances of six years ago. "We are of opinion," said the *Hamburger Nachrichten* at that time, "that this Doctrine, as presented by the American republic, is an incredible impertinence," and this view it still adheres to, giving the credit of its inspiration to Bismarck himself. Further:

"It is necessary only to glance at the aspects of the Monroe Doctrine to perceive how utterly inadmissible are the inferences drawn from it, which are in effect that the United States may exercise a sort of supervision over the foreign affairs of the various American nations. It must also be noted that the Monroe Doctrine is in nature and origin but the personal opinion of the chief magistrate of the United States in 1823. It remains a personal opinion and has never attained the force of law. With far less show of reason can it be accorded the binding power of international law so far as the civilized countries of Europe are concerned."

There is much more to the same effect concerning the "pretensions" of this country, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* actually asserting that the saying "America for the Americans" has long been altered into the idea that "America belongs to the North Americans—the Yankees." It would be a work of supererogation to observe that these views are thoroughly in tune with those of that other consistent opponent of the Monroe Doctrine, the London *Saturday Review*. This weekly, whose opinions on the subject have been freely quoted in these columns, continues with all its old-time ingenuity to discover objections to the Monroe Doctrine. According to its most recent effusion "it is highly desirable that Germany should have a recognized position in South American policy":

"The worst feature of the free hand we have seemed at times to accord to the Monroe Doctrine is that we have discouraged the South American states from looking to Europe for protection and have led them to believe that we are ready to abandon them to the tender mercies of their too effusive friends, the United States. The more progressive South Americans have a very

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proper dread of the United States and their 'protection.' For this reason we regret that our first opportunity of working along with Germany has been brought about by antagonism to a South American state; but if our newspapers can be led to speak a little more civilly of the South American peoples, we need not incur their permanent hostility. They are not the least severe judges of their own politicians, and it is to our interest to distinguish the people from those in office. . . . One can not but rejoice to see Europe in general bestirring itself over South American affairs. Common action by the great Powers is what we urged when the discussions over the Nicaragua Canal were in progress, and a coalition to enforce the rights of Europe in the New World would have our hearty approval."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE GREATEST SWINDLE OF THE AGE."

"AMONG the strangest mysteries of which there is any historical record," according to the London *Times*, is the Humbert case, which has now made a spectacular entry into French politics. The fate of the ministry is thought to be trembling in the balance, and there are even those who assert that President Loubet himself will have to go, to be replaced by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, some time Premier. Madame Humbert, the arch-swindler in the case, is under arrest, having been captured with all her family in Madrid. Her story is once more on the tip of every tongue. The temptation to tell it not once but many times is irresistible enough, for it comprises, in the words of the London *Standard*, "a romance interminable enough to have pleased Dumas and intricate enough to have presented brilliant opportunities to a Gaboriau." But no attempt to tell this "romance" exceeds in clearness that of the London *Spectator*, which eight months ago rehearsed the whole edifying tale. As it may not be out of place to refresh the memory with circumstances so portentous to the present political destiny of the French republic, we offer no apology for resurrecting the following from *The Spectator's* files:

"Madame Humbert was born rather more than fifty years ago at Toulouse. Her maiden name was Daurignac, and her mother kept a linen-shop. She married the son of a M. Humbert, who lived in the house in which the linen-shop was, and, apparently, shortly after her marriage managed—presumably with her husband's money, for her father-in-law was minister of justice—to buy a mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armée and two country estates. These were, so to speak, her capital. Possessing these—having, that is, the necessary position in society—she was able to begin to work on her big idea, namely, the borrowing of money on the security of a fictitious will. This will she produced. It purported to be the last testament of one Robert Henry Crawford, an American, and in it the said Robert Henry Crawford left his property to be divided into three parts—'one to go to Maire Daurignac' (Madame Humbert's sister under age); 'one to my nephew Henry Crawford; one to my nephew, Robert Crawford'; with the provision that these persons invest in France a capital sufficient to secure to Thérèse Daurignac (Madame Humbert) 'an annuity of 30,000 francs [about $6,000] per month.' This is the first mention which appears of Robert and Henry Crawford. Shortly after producing this will, Madame Humbert showed to those with whom she was dealing another document, by which 'all title-deeds and securities constituting the assets of Mr. Crawford's estate are sequestered and placed in the charge of M. and Madame Humbert, until at Mademoiselle Daurignac's attaining her majority all the heirs mentioned shall be able to come to an amicable agreement for an equitable transaction, or until, in default of such a transaction, the courts shall have pronounced finally as to the rights of each.' This was the great stroke of business. Madame Humbert got a safe, and in it she said that the Crawford securities were locked up. She might not take them out of the safe, nor give them into anybody else's hands; but there the securities were in the safe, and on the understanding that they were there she borrowed money. She borrowed altogether about two and a half million pounds [about $12,500,000], in sums ranging from a quarter of a million downward. But to be able to do this she saw that she must keep on driving home in the minds of the public the notion that the securities actually did exist. Therefore she conceived the idea of having her possession of them disputed. Actions were brought against her by Robert and Henry Crawford. Nobody saw either Robert or Henry Crawford; but still the actions were brought, and she engaged the best counsel procurable to defend her, and paid them handsomely in cash for doing so. Judgments were disputed, the litigation went on, the defendant's lawyers were always paid; everything seemed to point to the fact that Madame Humbert actually had an enormous sum of money, and on the strength of that supposed fact Madame Humbert borrowed more. Yet all the while the safe was empty; there was no will; there never had been a will, nor a millionaire named Crawford, nor disputants of the will, nor anything, indeed, save the inventive genius of Madame Humbert. This went on for twenty years."

MADAME HUMBERT.
Whose great swindle threatens to unseat the French ministry.

M. HUMBERT.
He and his wife borrowed $12,500,000 on an empty safe.

Such is the story which the leading organs of Europe are now going over again. The further marvel is how Madame contrived to implicate so many people of prominence in her swindle. The London *Times* does not think the French statesmen are so deeply involved in the affair as has been charged:

"It is to be noted that a comparatively small amount of property in cash, securities, and jewels—only something over £3,000 [about $15,000] worth—was in possession of the accused at the time of their arrest. What has become of the balance of the millions which were advanced by the dupes will be an interesting branch of the inquiry. It is not improbable that the expenditure of the Humberts during twenty years, together with the drain upon them by intermediaries and bribery agents, had left very little, as the French say, 'at the bottom of the sack' when the blow fell at last. There is no reason to believe that the charges of complicity in this disgraceful business which the Nationalists have brought against the Cabinet and the Republican majority, and which the Minister of Justice repelled with vigor a couple of weeks ago, have any foundation in fact. But it is quite conceivable that some of the minor officials connected with the police had reasons of their own for not too keenly pursuing the track of the fugitives."

The deplorable feature of the affair, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), is the way in which it has been made use of to hurl accusations against public men. These accusations it deems absurd, and it thinks the trial will vindicate every member of the ministry whose name has been dragged into the scandal:

"This swindle has been likened to the affair of the Diamond Necklace. But the necklace affair was of the clearest kind from a legal point of view. What complicated it and made it impossible for contemporaries and posterity alike to understand the riddle was the way in which it was dragged into politics. The guilty derived the only advantage resulting from this course. Judging merely from appearances, it is to be feared that the

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Humbert affair will be given a similar turn. At a recent session of the chamber there was actually a battle to decide the political group to which a member of the Humbert family belonged. All this in no way tends to the establishment of the truth. . . . The essential nature of the Humbert affair, which is one of swindle pure and simple, should not be overlooked in the interest of any political cause or group."

This kind of argument is merely evasion, says the *Intransigeant* (Paris), which declares that the police finally consented to Madame Humbert's arrest because every incriminating document had at last been destroyed. The Combes ministry it calls a "Humbert ministry," and it looks for the downfall of the Government when the trial is well under way. The *Temps* (Paris) calls attention to Madame Humbert's claim that she will "tell all" at her trial and "ruin men in high places." The lady is not at all unsettled by the turn affairs have taken, and if her hints are worth anything the Dreyfus affair will be eclipsed. She spends much of her time in the perusal of books of devotion. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE MOROCCAN PRETENDER'S PERSONALITY.

A SULTAN of Morocco must have a grand vizier, courtiers, followers, belief in the one true God, led horses, and an imperial umbrella. But a pretender having set up shop with all these things, he has hit upon the plan of calling himself the Sultan's elder brother. This elder brother, however, happens to be under lock and key in Fez; but the pretender is enabled to pass himself off as the genuine article by effecting a transformation of his personality. He has, in short, proved to be a pretender within a pretender, and the London *Times* thus unfolds the mystery:

"He still calls himself Bu Hamára, and he still pretends to be Mulai Mohammed, the Sutlan's elder brother; but he is no longer the Bu Hamára who advanced the same pretension a few weeks ago. The original Bu Hamára was formerly known as Omar Zarhuni, and had got into various scrapes before he took to piety as a profession. He has now humbly subsided into the vizier of the mysterious personage who has assumed the first place in the rebellion, and he hints, if he does not directly assert, that this personage is the Mahdi, whose precursor he had proclaimed himself to be. The new head of the insurrection was undisputed ruler of all the eastern portion of the kingdom a fortnight ago, and it was said that he was governing it well. Our well-informed correspondent declared that even then the situation was 'undoubtedly serious,' tho he evidently expected that the rebellion would soon collapse or be crushed. The victory of the pretender, which we report to-day, can hardly have failed to make it much more serious. Nothing succeeds like success, and the saying is especially true in the case of Oriental impostors of a religious type."

The pretender has marched from victory to victory, and the situation in Morocco to-day has certain vague resemblances to that which prevailed in Kentucky some time ago when two gentlemen claimed to be governor of that great State. The Powers are contemplating Morocco with dismay. The international jealousies she inspired were never more acute, as may be seen from this utterance in the *Revue Algerienne* (Algiers):

"Several months ago the *Lectura* (Madrid) published a series of articles attributed to Señor Silvela, in which was advocated an understanding with France for the annexation by Spain of the Moroccan territory surrounding Ceuta and Melilla, the two Spanish settlements opposite Gibraltar. The compensation France was to receive from this so-called understanding was not made clear, unless Señor Silvela meant that Spain, by consolidating her position in Morocco, would weaken the position of England in Gibraltar. The same paper stated at that time that it was the duty of Spain to occupy the small island of Perijil, which is located about two miles from Tangiers, and to establish at that point a coaling-station. 'Perijil,' asserted the *Lectura*, 'has been Spanish since the Hispano-Moroccan treaty of 1861, and we should gain possession of it.' More recently another paper, the *Evangelista*, has asserted that England intends to land troops at Perijil, the occupation of which by the Spaniards is a direct menace to Gibraltar. Indeed, the British are suspected of intending to land troops on the slightest pretense at Archen de Sukal on Moroccan territory, near Ceuta. Their object in doing this would be to strengthen Gibraltar, which could be bombarded with ease from La Sierra by the Spaniards. La Sierra, however, should be fortified first."

Whatever may be the intentions of Spain and England concerning Morocco, the *Revue Algerienne* thinks that "France should at least insist upon the maintenance of the *status quo*," particularly at this time when Morocco and France are trying to adjust their common frontier. We quote further:

"Since 1845, when Marechal Bugeaud accepted through ignorance the Moulouia as a frontier between Morocco and our Algerian possessions, this frontier has been nothing else than a fictitious line of separation, leaving large openings to the pilfering tribes of Morocco, particularly at Marnia and Ouldja; a commission has been appointed to obtain the rectification of this frontier from Morocco. Meanwhile we should not lose sight of the danger which our Algerian colony would incur in case of an international conflict, should Morocco be annexed by a European Power. What would be the position of our Nineteenth Army Corps [crack troops garrisoned in Algeria and Tunis], upon which we rely so much in case of war?"

From the *Revue des Sciences Militaires* (Paris) it appears that the French have been repeatedly trying to rectify their own Moroccan frontier proceeding from the south. The stumbling-block in their way is the great oasis of El Figuig, midway between In-Salah and Timbuctu, concerning which there is a legend believed by many to be true. According to this legend El-Figuig has been fortified since some fifty years ago by a company of deserters from a regiment of military engineers. Whatever may be the case, the oasis is protected by an immense entrenched camp, the walls of which are composed of sand, accumulating year by year, and is therefore impregnable. General de Wimcfen in 1870, General de Gallifet in 1873, and last year Colonel D'Eu attempted to capture the Figuig, but never came nearer than ten or fifteen miles of the oasis, only to recognize that they had to retire. El Figuig is the meeting-ground of the Touaregs, who levy tribute on the caravans, and when hard pressed by French troops either escape to the oasis or to Moroccan territory. As they practically control the Touat region, claimed by the French since the completion of their railway to In-Salah, they are particularly obnoxious.

The Touat, altho geographically within the limits of Morocco, is claimed and even partly occupied by the French, who intend to organize it as a part of their Algerian dominions. The *Petit Journal* (Paris), which has devoted several long articles to this idea of dominion, insists particularly upon the autonomic organization of the large territories south of Morocco. It indorses the project of law presented by M. Revoil, governor-general of Algeria, who advocates the establishment of an independent dominion comprising all the territories south of Algeria and Tunis. The Touat, as a matter of course, is included, it being the intention of France to compel Morocco formally to relinquish it. No difficulty is expected in the matter, unless the present rebellion should bring another European power into the conflict, "a fact which can not be tolerated," according to the *Revue Algerienne*, which has for months past discussed this question. The latest reports from the scene of war in Morocco indicate that the young Sultan may find it necessary to abandon his capital to the pretender. Should this happen, there is likely to be united action by the Powers. Spain has notified Europe that she considers his claim upon Morocco "indefeasible," in which attitude she would probably be sustained by France.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

PLEASANT BUT SENTIMENTAL.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS. By Ralph Connor. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 340 pp. Price, $1.25. Fleming H. Revell Company.

PENELOPE'S EXPERIENCES IN IRELAND. By Katz Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated by C. E. Brock. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 345 pp. Price, $2. Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

AT first sight these two books seem so different as to give no excuse for grouping them in one review. In what might be called their outward and visible signs, they are far enough apart ; but in their inward and spiritual traits it does not take much imagination to see a resemblance. One is the modern development of the old stereotyped book of travels, the heroine, Penelope, having already in previous books conducted a sort of Cook's tour of charming but thoroughly sophisticated ladies through England and Scotland. The other is the modern version of the good old religious story, giving the spiritual struggles and victories of lads in the backwoods of Canada. Each book displays the author's canny eye to the main chance : they steer a careful course between the book that is evidently intended for grown people only, and the too obvious juvenile tale. The young person of fifteen might get amusement from Penelope, and the man of fifty be amused by "Glengarry School Days." Both authors, too, have permitted sentiment to get the better of them. There are a great many elevating thoughts and noble reflections that the reader must take on faith, for they apparently do not bear putting into print. Only the very great writers may dare to touch on certain themes without making the lofty thought appear cheap and tawdry. In Penelope, it is that young woman's praiseworthy love for her husband that is publicly flaunted before the reader. There is a sort of mental modesty which keeps delicately minded people from proclaiming their intimate emotions ; and so it makes many readers wince when a young married women—even if she is only a creature in a book—talks in this fashion of her newly wedded husband : "Dull ! with two dear, bright, sunny letters every week, letters throbbing with manly tenderness, letters breathing the sure, steadfast, protecting care that a strong man gives to the woman he has chosen ! . . . Lonely ! when the vision of the beloved is so poignantly real in absence that his bodily presence only adds a final touch of joy !" There are pages of this sort of thing scattered through a not unamusing account of travels. In "Glengarry School Days," one of the prominent characters is a certain Craven, a wild young man who is converted by the "pure influence of a good woman." His letters to his chum give one the same unpleasant feelings that Penelope's raptures give. In fact, two pleasant, if commonplace, books are spoiled by this kind of bad taste. There is a public which revels in such exhibitions, there are readers who like to have the people they meet in books talk in this "heart-to-heart" fashion ; but certain marital modesty is desirable even in books ; even the little wooden book people have a right to some reserves, and the author who can strip the souls of his characters bare to the public gaze in this way, without seeming guilty almost of an indecency, must be a master of the art.

RALPH CONNOR.

A SCOTCH TERRIER ONE OUGHT TO KNOW.

DANNY. By Alfred Ollivant, author of "Bob, Son of Battle." 5½ x 8 in., 225 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE present widespread interest in animal life, together with the ever-increasing love of outdoor nature would alone secure readers for this latest work from the pen of Alfred Ollivant, which with such remarkable detail lays bare the love, the courage, the almost human intelligence and more than human devotion of a Scotch terrier. But tho Danny, the dog, is the hero *par excellence*, the human interest lays hold on the reader at once and does not let him free from start to finish.

The story is told in the narrative conversational method. The characters are all local and sufficiently numerous to bring out a varied local flavor—that is, the grim, intense, narrow range of provincial Scottish feeling, with its intensely racial note and the human warmth that underlies it all.

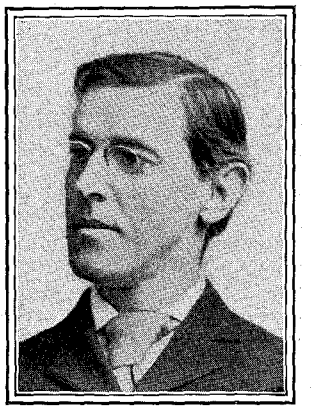
The Laird of Hepburn, a Scot of the Scots, who uses all his ingenuity to conceal the fact that he is the possessor of a heart which when wrung can break, is a type whose crotchets and tempers are studied to the life. The country people, Deborah Anne, the servant, Robin Crabbe, Simon Ogg, and the others, are capitally handled ; the reader not only feels their habits of thought, their limited range of vision, their semi-pagan religiosity, intensity of friendships and hatred of the *Sassanach*, but even the very *aura* which surrounds such time-ingrained instincts. Indeed, the reader whose mental pores are open may inhale the very atmosphere of the hills, moors, and sea mists which breed such people. Another point of interest is the idiomatic talk, so different from the sloppy "dialect" which has done duty in so much of the so-called "kailyard literature" of recent date. Scotch as well as Irish speech is one of the things that every quilldriver fancies he can write ; but [the writer who strikes a true racial note in either is nearly as rare as a cuckoo note in winter. In short, the workmanship of "Danny" shows distinctly that of a literary stylist, a distinction which hardly comes to one by grace of God unsupplemented by much labor grafted upon innate knowledge.

A BRILLIANT HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D. Illustrated. In 5 vols. Cloth, 6 x 9 in., 1,748 pp. Price, $17.50. Harper & Brothers.

THE most striking feature of this work, as one first looks into its sumptuous pages, is the wealth of illustrations—portraits, facsimiles of manuscripts and title-pages, diagrams, and more or less imaginative reproductions of battles and other historic scenes. Nearly one-half (two-fifths) of the entire space of these five volumes is devoted to illustrations, and while a goodly number add little to the real value of the history, all of them are of interest and most of them aid the reader materially in his effort to project himself into the scenes of the past. Those of us who have printed on our memories the old wooden-faced portraits of Captain John Smith, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the rest, that most of our histories have perpetuated, will be surprised to find the same gentlemen here with such life-like faces, as if some modern photographer had invaded the land of shades and brought back first-class negatives.

It is not a history that lives up altogether to its name, for it is not "a history of the American people," as Green and McMaster have taught us to interpret such a title. It deals, as most histories deal, chiefly with political and governmental changes, and touches but lightly, tho skilfully, upon the deep formative influences that make a people what they are. A "comprehensive" history of the American people could not be written in less than twenty volumes of the size of President Wilson's. Moses Coit Tyler took two volumes (containing as much reading matter as President Wilson's five) in telling of the literature of the American Revolution, and he did not take too much space for the story. Woodrow Wilson's work contains about 320,000 words, all told—a little more than are in one volume the size of "Quo Vadis." It is manifestly absurd to expect him in that space to give a comprehensive history. What he has done is to give us a brilliant, sane, accurate, comprehensive *historical sketch*, covering the whole period of our history down to McKinley. How inadequate it is when judged as a comprehensive history may be seen by haphazard reference to the Index. There is but one entry for the subject "Ohio," and that refers to the bare statement of the year when Ohio was admitted as a State. There is one entry of the subject "William Lloyd Garrison," the reference being to a passage of four lines. Wendell Phillips does not appear at all. One of the most famous families in America has been the Field family : David Dudley, the jurist ; Cyrus W., of Atlantic cable fame ; Stephen J., of the United States Supreme Court ; Henry M., the editor. But the name Field does not appear in the index. Neither do the names of Morse and Howe, the inventors. All of which omissions do not materially impair the value of the work as an historical sketch, but would be serious omissions in a comprehensive history of the American people.



WOODROW WILSON.

The author's style is flowing and lucid. His reading has been of the widest, and even his slightest references indicate carefulness of statement and an all-round view. His judgments of men and events, so far as we are able to test them, are remarkably sound, and, while reasonably positive, are neither dogmatic nor partizan. One would look to find a biased view, if anywhere, in the passages referring to Grover Cleveland, because of the intimate relations between Mr. Cleveland and Princeton University, of which Dr. Wilson became president on the day this work was published. But the same careful balance of judgment is maintained there as elsewhere. The work lacks the glow and fire of a partizan history ; but it will stand very high as an authority,

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and when it is issued, as it probably will be in years to come, in one volume, it will supersede all other single-volume histories of the United States thus far written.

DISSECTING A WOMAN'S SOUL.

THE DEEPS OF DELIVERANCE. By Frederick Van Eeden. Translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson. With an introduction by Will H. Dricks. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 364 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FREDERICK VAN EEDEN ranks as the most distinguished of living Dutch writers, and this, as one of his most notable works, just done into English, must be taken with due respect. It belongs, however, to that class of novels sure to raise conflicting emotions in the mind of readers bred to English standards and traditions. To some it may even raise the question, Is the present fiction of the English-speaking race in touch with this age, or behind it, or in advance of it; and why will English readers have none of this sort of thing from their own writers, yet so eagerly devour it when it is given them by a foreigner? Certainly no prominent writer of our own, on either side of the water, would be likely to attempt a story like this. One doubts whether any could possess just that primitive simplicity of mind needed to conceive it, even if he knew a public waited to welcome it.

It is common enough for writers of English to put forth novels much more peccable than this from the moral point of view, and even to be more baldly plain of speech. Thomas Hardy may stand for one example, and Kipling for another, and even George Meredith for a third, after his own involved but fascinating style. But where is the writer in our tongue who would undertake the minute and laborious dissection of the growth of a human soul, and in doing so rend the veil from the most intimate thoughts and desires, even laying bare embryonic impulses before they had yet passed into conscious thought, as does this Dutchman? For it is the soul growth, the spiritual history, of Hedwig Marga de Fontayne from birth to death that Van Eeden gives us.

George Moore, more than any other author writing in our own language, touches this sort of thing in his "Sister Theresa" and other works; but the Irishman is by far a finer literary artist than the Dutchman. Van Eeden lacks esthetic quality, in that he leaves nothing to the imagination. The Dutchman is a moralist; the Irishman an artist. Van Eeden is in the same category with Tolstoy, Górky, and others of the Slavic school.

In "The Deeps of Deliverance" we have the story of a well-born young Dutchwoman of the upper middle class. She is dowered with beauty and with that more potent quality—charm. Brought up in such ignorance of natural facts that at the dawning of womanhood she does not know even the processes of human birth, she yet from childhood has had to struggle with strange moods, sensuous impulses, and obsessions of the imagination, all intermingled with the most exalted spiritual aspirations. Her whole youth is a tangle of spiritual emotions and emotions of sex. She neither understands herself nor is understood by those about her; but unconsciously she inspires regard of one sort or another in those of the other sex with whom she comes in contact. She finally marries an idealist, who fondly believes he can live a purely platonic life in marriage, and who essays to carry out his theories. A series of tragic comedies is the result, up to the period when the inevitable happens. The woman meets the man who looses her from her unnatural moorings. She confesses. The husband casts her off and remains implacable. The woman's career henceforth is made up of the oddest yet most natural of fallen fortunes. Yet, through all, her spiritual aspirations remain with her, until finally out of the veriest deeps she is released. The whole forms a curious study in temperamental tragedy. The moral scrupulosity of the work is such that at times it reminds one of a medieval religious manual put into the hands of a penitent before going to confession. But the doubtful moral that persists in haunting the reader is that only through this Magdalen career could the woman's higher and eternal ego be redeemed!

THE CITY OF CONTRADICTIONS.

BOSTON DAYS. By Lilian Whiting. Cloth, 5¼ x 8 in., 485 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

THERE is a city in America whose foundation was the desire of religious liberty, yet which later persecuted religions other than its own; a city which was one of the cradles of our political independence, but which has cried to heaven whenever the territory of this country has been added to; a city whose inhabitants have always deprecated improvements of any sort, and yet at the same time welcomed any heterodox theory which was picturesque; a city which bred some of the greatest people of this country, and which worshiped its great men and its great charlatans with a touching lack of discrimination; a city full of shrines to false gods and true, for its inhabitants have the need of worship, but have not always cared much what the object was; a city finally, self-conscious, full of the pride of intellect, narrow, constantly vaunting its own superiority, and, on the other hand, simple, clever, open-minded—the natural refuge of the cranks who ultimately turn out to be geniuses and of those who do not.

Of course the name of this city is Boston. A great many books of description, reminiscence, ridicule, and appreciation have been written about it. It is doubtful if ever a book has appeared which so faithfully reproduces a certain peculiar and contradictory spirit of the town as does Miss Lilian Whiting's "Boston Days." It is one of those books in which the author has builded better than she knew. Perhaps it is that she herself shares the spirit, for it is a book full of superlatives, with little sense of proportion, with indiscriminate enthusiasms for what Boston has turned out of the good and great, and for what it has given birth to of fads and intellectual absurdities.

In form, the book is a rambling series of sketches and anecdotes of Boston's great men and great fakirs. It is divided into four parts: "The City of Beautiful Ideals," "Concord and its Famous Authors," "The Golden Age of Genius," and "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century." The anecdotes are told without the intrusion of the personal element; but the rapturous attitude of the author shines through this whole fabric of the book. "Never was there so interesting a town, never such men and women of genius," she cries as she passes in review the various celebrities and notorieties. There is rarely a gleam of any critical spirit. Miss Whiting has swallowed her Boston whole. Both those readers who take their Boston with and those who take it without a grain of salt will find pleasure in it, and both will find their pleasure enhanced by the author's enthusiasm.

A TALE OF THE NOBLE HORSE.

THOROUGHBREDS. By W. A. Frazer. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 405 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

THE horse has frequently coursed into literature. There are several of him enshrined in box-stalls fashioned by the pens of enthusiastic writers. There is "Black Beauty," and if "John Brent," that long-ago novel of Theodore Winthrop, be recalled to-day, Don Fulano, the superb horse who lost his life in saving a slave, will stand forth as its strongest feature.

Mr. Frazer, the author of "Thoroughbreds," may not be a more ardent admirer of the race-horse than are tens of thousands of men whose idea of a real interesting conversation is "horse-talk." Kings and stable-boys are alike swayed by passion for the race-horse. But there are few of those who pack their "roll" and hurry to Morris Park or Sheepshead for the "events" who could write four hundred pages about these swift quadrupeds. Mr. Frazer has done that, and there is not a dull page in the four hundred.

W. A. FRAZER.

Of course, the "human interest," which should never be allowed to lapse in a good novel, may account for the thoughtful introduction of men and women with as varied and almost as interesting qualities as the horses. In fact, that Mr. Frazer does not permit his devotion to the latter to obscure a just appreciation of the former is clear from his dedication of the book: "Dedicated to a Thoroughbred, My Wife." It is a reasonable inference that the lady is fond of horses herself." As the husband is, the wife is." But Mr. Frazer shows by his portrayal of human love in the story and the noble characters of Allis Porter and George Mortimer that he is no "Locksley Hall" husband who thinks a man's wife should be only "a little dearer than his horse."

In Brookfield, a village of New York, John Porter, known as "Honest John," keeps a training-stable. His father had raced horses in old Kentucky, and so to the son, in consequence, has come little beyond a not-to-be-eradicated love of thoroughbreds. "To race squarely, honestly, and to the glory of high-couraged horses was to him as much a matter of religion as the consistent guardianship of parish morals was to the Reverend George Dolman."

Mrs. Porter has a horror of "horse-racing," but Allis is her father's own daughter. In the action of the story, horses are the pivotal factors. Crane, a banker in Brookfield, is also a racing-man with a stable. But Crane is lucky right along, and "Honest John" Porter constantly "comes croppers" with his horses." Finally, thanks to Miss Allis and the most despised horse in his string, the whole family is lifted into prosperity.

It is an interesting story even to those who can look at a horse without "sizing him up." Miss Allis is a physical heroine and George Mortimer a moral hero. To save the family from ruin, the girl disguises herself as a jockey and pilots Sauzanne to victory, without whip or spur, at the Brooklyn Handicap. George, for love of her, subjects himself to the imputation of being a thief, even tho it involved, for all he knew, the girl's own faith in him.

The character drawing, whether of horse or man, is one of the best points in Mr. Frazer's work.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Austin-Haas Debate."—Andrew C. Austin, Hudson, S. D., $0.20.

"The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief."—Charles Park Fisher. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"The Proofs of Life After Death."—Edited and Compiled by Robert J. Thompson, 1604 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, $2 net.)

"History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada."—Cadwallader Colden. (New Amsterdam Book Co., New York, 2 vols.)

"A Great Part."—George Henry Payne. (Continental Publishing Company, New York.)

"Bethlehem. — A Nativity Play."—Lawrence Housman. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"Mental Guide to Health."—DeWitt Talmage Van Doren. (The Abbey Press, $1.50.)

"Two Thousand Years in Eternity."—B. Bywaters, Von Ormy, Bexar County, Texas, $2.15.

"Father Tom of Connemara."—Elizabeth O'Reilly Neville. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Lover's World."—Alice B. Stockham. (Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago.)

"Addresses and Proceedings of the Forty-first Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association held at Minneapolis, 1902."—Published by the Association at Winona, Minn.

"Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique."—Angelo Heilprin. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $3 net.)

"The Life and Letters of James Martineau."—James Drummond. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $8 net.)

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VI

The lily said to the rose,
"What will become of our pride
When Yvonne comes down the path?"
And the crimson rose replied,

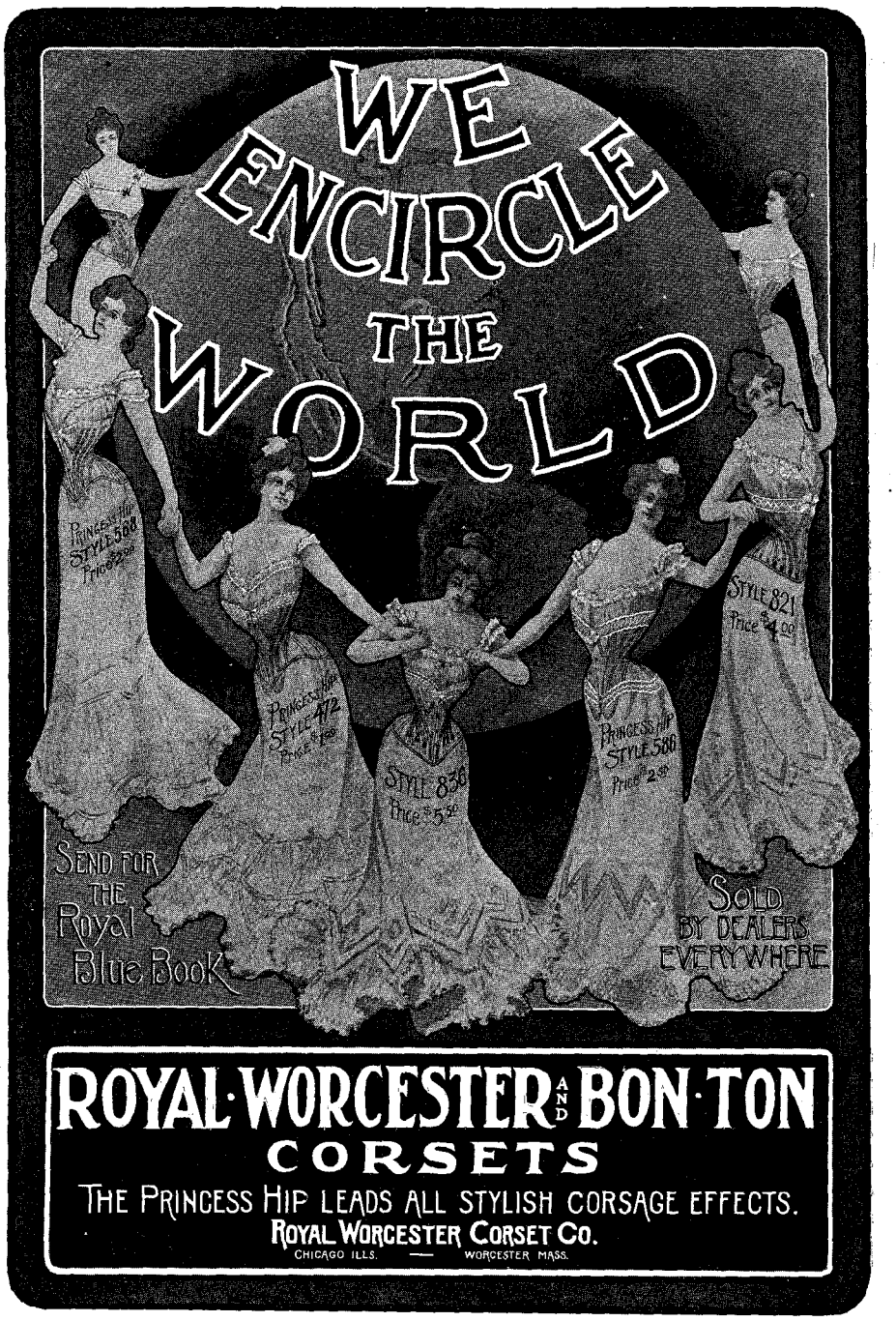
"Our beauty and pride must wane,
Yet shall we endure to stir
The fancy of lovers unborn
In metaphors of her."

VIII

I do not long for fame,
Nor triumph, nor trumpets of praise;
I only wish my name
To endure in the coming days,

When men say, musing at times,
With smiling speech and slow,
"He was a maker of rimes
Yvonne loved long ago!"

—In *Smart Set.*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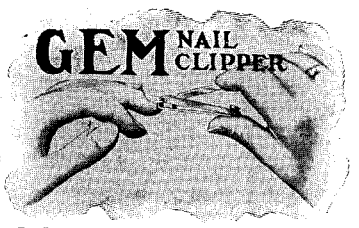

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South America and Her Vast Resources

By JACK ST. ARMONT

DID it ever occur to you how little we know about the South American continent? Have you stopped to consider the vastness of this "better half" of ours, trailing on at the other end of the isthmus?

Recent events have concentrated public attention upon that vast section of country lying between the Caribbean Sea and the watershed of the great Amazon, containing but about 2,750,000 souls, and yet powerful enough to embroil in controversy the three greatest nations of the world. There must be some reason for this interest which has sent into the Caribbean Sea a portion of the war fleets of five nations. There certainly is a reason, and Germany, with her merchants scattered throughout Venezuela, would feel the loss of that trade keenly. Great Britain, with her money tied up in various ways in enterprises which have paid heavy dividends in times gone by, does not care particularly to have her revenues from this quarter cut off. Even little Italy would miss some revenue, Belgium considerably more, while the United States would feel the loss of commerce most heavily. But these are not the reasons for this controversy.

The United States will soon have thousands of men digging a canal not very far from the present seat of operations, which she will control (naturally), and will be looked upon to strictly maintain the Monroe Doctrine in a country in which millions of good American dollars are invested annually—for big returns.

Germany and Great Britain are keenly alive to this contingency, and cognizant of the fact that sixty years behind the times is this South American country, and only waiting for the aggressive American, with his experience and foresight, to open up the possibilities that now lie unworked, uncared for, and not generally known. Those who do know are making the best of the knowledge, but a few men cannot take advantage of a continentful of golden opportunities.

The seaports of Venezuela are open to the world; the harbors sheltered, anchorage unexcelled; the mountains full of precious metals; the forests, of almost priceless woods, stand in their primeval vastness, and the soil will produce two to three crops per year of any cereal or vegetable plantage. The republic offers all the advantages of the temperate zone for health and agriculture, and the still greater advantages of the torrid zone.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS AMAZONAS.

The Amazon River through Brazil, its great tributaries Rio Negro and the Casiquiare, and its connection with the Rio Orinoco, form the greatest watershed in the world, and drain an area equal in extent to the entire United States. This famous belt is the Mecca toward which the commercial world is turning. In this region grow wild and luxuriant the banana palm, the breadfruit, pineapple, rosewood, teak, mahogany, and valuable dye woods; cacao, tonka, vanilla, cinchona, and various other trees producing essentials for pharmaceutical preparations. Here grows also, in its native element, a tree indigenous to the soil and zone, a tree in the cultivation of which, by transplanting, millions of dollars have been and are being expended, but so far without commercial success, if we are to believe so high an authority as Mr. O. F. Cook, botanical expert in charge of investigations in tropical agriculture (found in the "Year Book of the United States," Department of Agriculture, 1901).

Men of learning and erudition have variously named this tree *syringa*, *Symphonia elasticia*, and *Hevea Braziliensis*,—but commonly and correctly this wonderful tree is known as rubber.

The uses of rubber are wellnigh infinite, since the genius of Goodyear discovered a scientific treatment of the milk which gave to the world a commercial product of extraordinary value in the arts of modern civilization. In its soft vulcanized form it is used for elastics, air cushions, boots and shoes, clothing for man and horse, belting, etc. The hard vulcanized rubber, or vulcanite, is used in the manufacture of penholders, buttons, statuary, jewelry, and thousands of other articles of daily utility. Rubber as an insulator for electrical appliances has made possible the application of this wonderful power to daily and common use, and chroniclers now write of this as the "electrical age"; but historians will write of the "rubber age," which this truly is. Were the Pacific cable to be manufactured this year it would require the entire visible supply of rubber in the United States to-day for insulation. The rubber factories of the United States use annually 60,000,000 pounds of crude material, and the imports of rubber into this country are exceeded in value and quantity by sugar and coffee alone, and no duty is imposed on its importation.

Some two hundred years ago certain wise men of India, given to research and investigation, discovered that a useful and marketable product could be made from the cream arising from the milk of the rubber tree,—hence the name "India rubber" still clings.

PARA THE GATEWAY.

For nearly one hundred years the Amazonas belt has furnished the finest quality of rubber produced in the world, commercially known as Para, on account of the shipments being made through the port of Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil. Most of the rubber used in the world to-day still comes from equatorial South America, and the up-river forests, where the Indians gather the "hule," are as dense to-day and as little known as in the time of Cortez.

Para is a rather pretty city of about 100,000 people, and a regular call port for seven lines of ocean-going steamers. The public buildings are well built and picturesque. The streets are fairly wide, and are equipped with car lines, electric lights, and all modern conveniences. Hotel accommodations are good, and in the markets one can purchase wares from all parts of the world, though to do so advantageously one must be a good "trader." Portuguese is the language spoken, though one can get along very nicely with the more liquid Spanish.

Leaving Para on the full tide, which rolls in from the ocean with a roar and raises the water at the wharf 60 feet, we steam away on an ocean liner of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons, passing through the inner channel by beautifully wooded islands and into the majestic Amazon, which at this point is three miles wide. The banks are covered with tropical verdure, from the Macao, with its wide beautifully marked leaves, and the wild rice gracefully waving in the morning breeze, to the majestic rosewood, mahogany, teak, and ironwood, while the banana palm, the breadfruit, and the banyan trees add their plumes and undulating foliage to the brilliant sea of green. From the trunks and branches of the larger trees cling, depend, and gracefully droop delicate vines whose darker greens, beautiful flowers, and berries add a lacelike tracery to the picture. Through the branches of the forest flit birds of paradise, cockatoos, parrots, and hundreds of others of beautiful plumage, while monkeys, sloths, ant-eaters, and others of the animal kingdom give an air of native life and activity to the scene which is only occasionally marred by the appearance of a cobra, anaconda, crocodile, or lizard.

MANAOS, THE RUBBER CENTER.

After two delightful nights and two days of languid siesta upon the broad decks of our steamer, we tie up at the wharf used by the Para Company at Manaos, just as the sun rises over the gilded spire of the cathedral, bathing this picturesque half Spanish, half Portuguese city in a flood of

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light. The most prominent feature of this city of 60,000 people is the shipment of rubber, just as the shipment of tobacco is the prominent feature of Havana. All the exporting section of the city is occupied by packing-houses, where the rubber is boxed for shipment. The well-paved streets are given over to stores of varied merchandise collected from the marts of the world. Electric cars, arc lights, telephones, and all the comforts of home abound under most intelligent management. The streets are wide, and lined with tropical trees, and, with their little tables for refreshment, they remind one somewhat of Paris.

In this city, in magnificent style, live the owners of many of the rubber properties in the Amazonas, and officials representing companies that have capitals of millions, who manage their rubber enterprises after modern business methods. Here also reside merchants who have grown rich in the handling of the commodities and merchandise used by the "men in the woods." Since the almost complete and ruthless devastation of the rubber forests below Manaos the traders have moved from Para, and created in Manaos to-day the rubber center of the world. From these ports, last year, was shipped fifty million dollars' worth of the crude product.

The social life is divided into three distinct castes, or classes,—the high, middle, and low class, from the two lower of which it is impossible to rise after once being established. Theaters, churches, beautiful drives, and yachting on river, together with varied social functions, afford ample amusement and relaxation in this languid environment. From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. the stores are closed, the streets being practically deserted during these hours of siesta.

UP THE RIO NEGRO.

Taking one of the steamers of the Para Rubber Plantation Company at 9:30 P.M., we leave the glittering lights of the city behind, sail out on the Amazon, and so on into the Rio Negro, where the banks are closer together, the overhanging trees occasionally almost shutting out the moonlight entirely. From this point the scenery is too wildly interesting and tropical for description,—most beautiful, enchanting.

THE RIO CASIQUIARE.

Arriving at San Carlos, the head trading station of the Para Rubber Plantation Company, a town mainly controlled by this great company, situated at the mouth of the Rio Casiquiare, where it empties into the Rio Negro, we find a typical jungle trading station,—the streets irregular, the houses built mainly of bamboo, thatched and walled with palm leaves. We are royally entertained by Mr. Kenneth Rose, the general manager for the company, and sleep the sleep of the just upon a bed of matting and cocoa silk. Early in the morning we take the launch for a trip up the Rio Casiquiare, a winding river running for 175 miles through an open jungle of tropical trees: all the valuable woods seen on the Amazon and more, acres and miles of them, for the company owns 1,000,000 acres, or 1,400 square miles of territory running the entire length of the Casiquiare River, from the Rio Orinoco to the Rio Negro, passing the mouths of thirty-six creeks which drain the country into this river. The most noticeable tree in this jungle, however, is the thick, dark-green leaved *rubber*, whose rich foliage is seen on every hand, and we are told that a careful cruising of the property has figured six trees to the acre, or 6,000,000 rubber trees over fifteen years old, besides countless numbers of younger plants rapidly growing to maturity. The tree grows in families, somewhat like the famed banyan tree; the roots of the parent trunk sprout and grow independent trunks, while the branches send creepers downward to, in turn, take root. Station No. 3, at the confluence of the Danano Creek, is reached about noontime, and after a lunch of tinned delicacies and native wine, made from a species of the palm, we take to the "tracks," as the paths or routes followed by the sap gatherers on their daily rounds,—carefully mapped out for them by the foreman of the station each season,—are called. These tracks oftentimes extend to the confines of the company's property, five miles on one side and three miles on the other side of the river throughout its entire length.

IN THE "TRACKS."

The natives of this tract are Indians,—peaceable, quiet, and semi-industrious, docile and capable of being easily managed by one understanding their temperament. They are formed into squads of from twenty to fifty men and women, each bearing six to ten metal bowls holding about a pint, and a "carrina," or earthen jug, of a capacity of perhaps two gallons. The overseer marches his band into one of the "tracks," dropping a gatherer here and there, with instructions to take from five to ten bowls of milk from such a tree. It is a fact known to science that if a rubber tree is not abused it will produce milk in abundance for thirty or forty years,—all the trees of this company are scrupulously cared for. With a machete having a blade about two inches wide, a small gash is made through the outer bark, beneath which is pinned a bowl, into which the clear, milky sap soon begins to drip. This process is continued until all the bowls are in commission. Lighting a cigarette, the native then sits or lies in a soft spot for two or three hours, then commences the collection of his day's output by going from tree to tree, emptying his little bowls into his carrina, and when all are attended to the march for home is begun, joined on the way by his companions of the morning.

The contents of the carrina are then emptied into a sort of vat, and soon the cream rises to the top like cream on milk, forming a thick, grayish-white scum. A fire is built beside the vat; on a paddle is collected a little of the cream, which is held over the fire and turned over and over constantly until the moisture evaporates and the mass hardens, when the process is repeated until a ball about the size of a small ham is formed, weighing perhaps 20 pounds. This is known to commerce as a "ham," and in such shape, cured in this manner, free from sticks, stones, and other foreign matter, it is ready for the weigher, who credits up its weight to the gatherer, or immediately pays for it;—so many yards of bright calico, rice, coffee, sugar, maize, so many beads, small mirrors, other showy trinkets, or tobacco, which comprise the only medium of barter in this primitive paradise. The cost of rubber to the company is figured at about 35 cents per pound packed for shipment, and sells in New York for 88 cents per pound.

AN ELASTIC SOLUTION.

This vast tract of the most valuable rubber-producing land in the world has been bought and is owned and held in fee simple, without bond or debt, by the Para Rubber Plantation Company, a United States corporation. They have organized and are operating the property on the lines adopted and carried out, through long years of successful effort, by the well-known Hudson's Bay Company in the gathering of furs, and by John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor fortune.

A head station has been established at San Carlos commanding the mouth of the river, so that it is an impossibility for goods to be taken in or rubber smuggled out without the knowledge of the factor in charge. Up the river, at convenient points, are located other stations, each under a competent manager or overseer, where are carried all the merchandise used or needed by the hunters, and where is collected the result of their labors, to be stored until called for by one of the company's steamers, for shipment to the main packing station. This is, beyond all doubt, one of the world's greatest enterprises, giving promise of large returns upon the money expended, with great possibilities for future developments along the most diversified lines; but were rubber alone the only source of income, the profits would be enormous.

As already stated, the company owns about 6,000,000 wild trees,—not a nursery for transplanted stock, which has never proved a success. Each tree produces about 5 pounds of rubber, which would make for the entire property 30,000,000 pounds a year,—all of which facts convey some idea of the future for all who are interested in rubber, and especially so when that interest comes through a company whose plans are on lines similar to those of the great companies above mentioned.

For markets, even if the demand of American manufacturers should be entirely supplied at a given time, the manufacturers of Europe would at once outbid each other to secure the raw material. And as for the profits on rubber made through European channels, there is no better-known instance of a fortune made than that accumulated by the King of the Belgians through his ownership of rubber forests in his Congo region in Africa.

With the foregoing outline of what the rubber industry is, and what relation the Para Rubber Plantation Company bears to the rubber industry, it is the purpose of this article to inform the readers of the LITERARY DIGEST that a fortune has been spent in preliminary operations by the company. This money has been expended in acquiring the property and in the establishment of camps and trading posts, and it is now the purpose of the company to sell a limited amount of its treasury stock for further exploitation.

The Para Rubber Plantation Company has an authorized capital of $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of common stock, of a value of $10 per share. There is but one kind of stock, and no bond issue; the officers are all well-known financiers and men of affairs, who have made a signal success in their own enterprises, outside of which their names have rarely appeared, which guarantees honorable, energetic management, and a financial interest with this class of men affords an opportunity seldom offered the public.

The stock will be sold at its par value of $10 a share, and there are no bonds or preferred stock. In view of the foregoing, the officers of the company feel that they are very conservative in assuring investors that present prospects warrant their looking forward to a dividend of 6 per cent. from the first year's earnings, and it will be seen at a glance that the natural and available resources of the company are such that this dividend will be immediately and largely increased.

We desire to emphasize that the above calculation of a 6-per-cent. dividend is based on the employment of but 2,000 laborers, and this company owns sufficient territory to give employment to the 40,000 who are available. It is unnecessary to say more. The great immediate and prospective value of the stock is apparent at a glance.

For further particulars and illustrated booklet, giving full information relative to the company, call on or address Para Rubber Plantation Company, Dept. E, Exchange Court, New York City. Canadian office, 64 Canada Life, Montreal.

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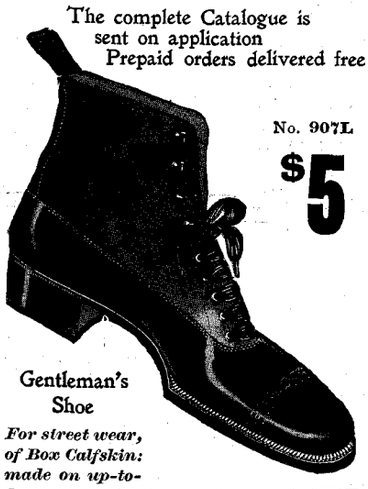

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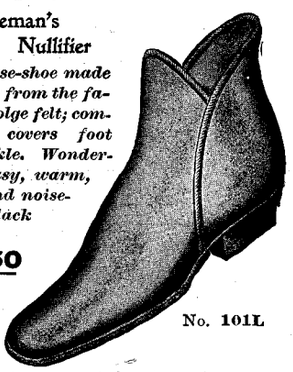

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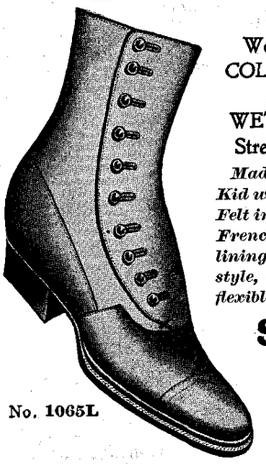

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Mark Twain's Birthday.*

A Double-barreled Sonnet by Mr. William Dean Howells.

I

FIRST BARREL.

The man whose birthday we renown to-night
Unites all heads and hearts in one acclaim
As never any other "heir of fame":
The missionary may not love him quite,
The imperialist may not think him wholly right,
The predatory cabman free from blame,
The moralist consider it the same
To teach by joke as with a text in sight,
Some as a scientist may not prize him much;
Some may deny him the true lyric leaven
As poet; some the fine old Bewick touch
As wood engraver; but, none under heaven,
Of all his critics, or those who pose as such,
Gainsay him the glory of being sixty-seven.

II

SECOND BARREL.

"Oh, no! Hold on!" I hear his voice implore,
"You are mistaken; it is not the case.
The Colonel, to save the Sabbath from disgrace,
Calls this my birthday. But, in fact, before
The thirtieth—and there still are two days more—
You can not make me more than sixty-six."
"In vain!" the inexorable Muse replies.
"It may be so; but as the executrix
Of your own theory of convenient lies,
I must insist upon the Colonel's date.
Besides, what matter whether soon or late
Your birthday comes whose fame all dates defies?
Still, to have everything beyond cavil right,
We will dine with you here till Sunday night."

[*Born November 30, 1835.]

Dr. Henry Van Dyke's Toast to Mark Twain.

Good friends, whose hearts to-night have heard
The welcome of our host,
At his request I bring you here
The best provision of good cheer;
A rare, delightful, juicy bird,
Alive,—yet on a toast.
This bird,—how shall I tell you half
The wonders of his worth?
He's full of wit, and knows the way
To sing a new song every day
That makes you smile within, or laugh
In full, side-shaking mirth.

His six-and-sixtieth year they say
This very night departs;
So let us leave this talk of birds,
And speak in simple Saxon words,—
Before the moment flies away,—
The love that fills our hearts.
With memories old, with wishes new
We crown our cups again:
And here's to you, and here's to you!
With love that ne'er shall wane!

And may you keep, as sixty-seven,
The joy of earth, the hope of heaven,
And fame well earned, and friendship true,
And peace that comforts every pain,
And faith that fights the battle through,
And all your heart's unbounded wealth,
And all your strength and all your health,—
Yes, here's a hearty health to you,
And here's to you, and here's to you,
A health to you, Mark Twain.

—In *Harper's Weekly*.

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PERSONALS.

A Compliment to Dr. Mitchell. — Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in *The Pilgrim*, tells this story of an experience which he had in Europe:

"While in Austria I was taken suddenly ill, and fearing my sickness to be a case of 'aggravated nerves,' I had summoned quite the most famous nerve specialist in Vienna. After making the necessary examination, he said to me, 'I see that you are an American.' I confessed that I was, fearing at the same time he might regret having answered the call that had been made on him. 'It is quite extraordinary that an American should consult a Viennese physician when troubled with nerves. From what part of the country do you come?" he inquired. I informed him that my home was in Philadelphia. At that his eyebrows lifted strangely, and he fairly gasped. 'Philadelphia!' he exclaimed. 'Came to Vienna to be cured of a nerve trouble when you live in Philadelphia!' He made no effort to conceal his amazement, the cause of which I could not imagine. 'Why not?' I asked. 'Because,' he replied, 'you have in Philadelphia the greatest and most famous nerve specialist in the world.' 'And who is he, pray?' I asked. Much to my surprise—and you can imagine the blush that mounted to my cheek—he replied: 'His name is Dr. S. Weir Mitchell—he is the most famous.' I concluded then that he had not been informed of his American patient's name, and I consider the compliment he so unwittingly paid me quite the most delightful experience of that European trip."

Mary Mannering's Sweet Romance.—When Miss Mannering was a small girl in London, says Eleanor Franklin in *Leslie's Weekly*, she and a young friend one day discovered a photograph in a shop window which they, girl-like, began to gush over:

"Isn't he handsome?" said Miss Mannering.

"What a face!" exclaimed her friend.

"Is he an actor or a clergyman?" mused Miss Mannering.

"He is St. Anthony," said her friend, and can't you just imagine the accompanying girlish giggles and grimaces? Well, after this the two girls stopped before the picture nearly every day and began to call it "our face in the window," and Miss Mannering says it stamped itself so plainly in her memory that she could never forget it. Time wore on, and the bit of a girl grew into a bit more of a girl with ambitions. She went on the stage and pretty soon we allured her over here. It was surely fate, for such a short time after her arrival in America she met Mr. Hackett. She knew she had met him somewhere before, but where? Looking at him, and wondering where, may have had somewhat to do with her surrender to the fascination of his strong manly personality; but be that as it may, she surrendered, and then came the announcement of their marriage engagement. A short time after this, and before her marriage, she was visiting at his mother's one day and was looking with him over some old albums of photo-

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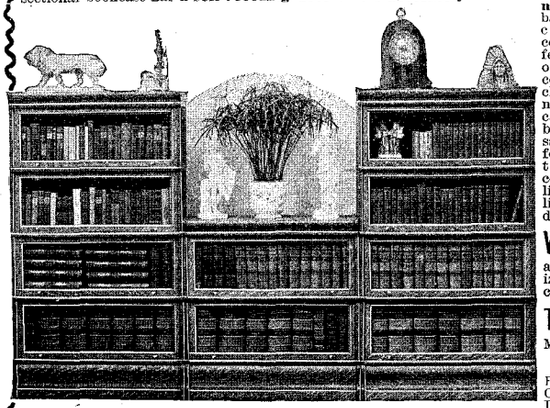
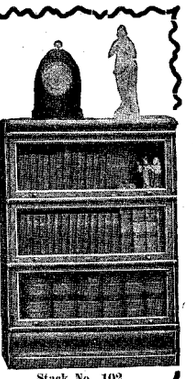


Stack No. 106.—Genuine Mahogany, $56.50. Golden Quartered, Oak $42.00. Ask for Catalogue No. "P-1."



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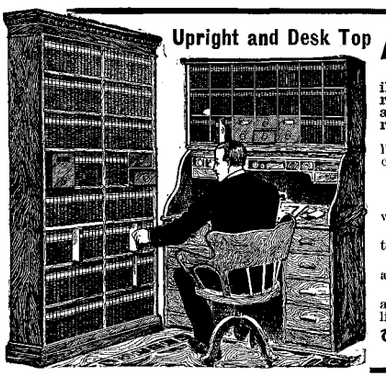

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graphs, when suddenly, placing her hand flat down on the face of a picture with a little exclamation of surprise, she said:

"Why, dear, it was you!"

"I?" said Mr. Hackett.

"Yes; you in the window."

The rest is better imagined than expressed, since Mr. Hackett and Miss Mannering were lovers and both impressionable, romantic, and tempermental. Miss Mannering is now hostess of a beautiful home in East Thirty-third Street, New York, and in that home she is Mrs. Hackett.

Coming Events.

February 2–7.—Convention of the American Bowling Congress, at Indianapolis.

Convention of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, at Boston.

February 3–5.—Convention of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, at Cincinnati.

February 10.—Convention of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at Washington.

February 10–13.—Convention of the National Master House Painter's and Decorators' Association of the United States, at Richmond, Va.

February 11.—Convention of the Society of American Authors at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

VENEZUELA.

January 7.—The Venezuela Cabinet discusses the answers of the Powers to the proposal regarding arbitration.

January 8.—Venezuela accepts all the conditions demanded by the Powers; Minister Bowen is ordered to Washington, where he will represent Venezuela on an international commission.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 5.—Ex-Premier P. M. Sagasta dies in Madrid.

January 6.—United States Minister Powell, at San Domingo, demands the immediate payment of claims made by the Clyde Line.

January 7.—All the Ministers of the Powers at Peking, except the American envoy, sign the note warning China that she must pay the Boxer indemnity in gold.

Austria-Hungary and Italy, it is believed, will join Great Britain in protesting against the granting of permission to Russia to send torpedo-boats through the Dardanelles.

January 8.—The Right Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson is appointed Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thirty-thousand troops led by Lord Kitchener are reviewed by Lord Curzon in the Durbar exercises at Delhi.

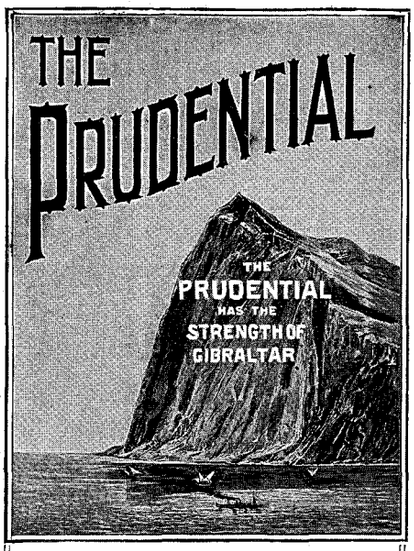
Reports that a German syndicate has offered to buy the Panama Canal Company's rights are denied by the secretary of the company.

January 9.—The reply of President Castro to the latest proposals of the Powers is received in London and Berlin.

Alfred Beit, the South African mining millionaire, is reported dying.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of King Victor Emmanuel II. is observed in Rome.

January 10.—As King Alfonso was coming from



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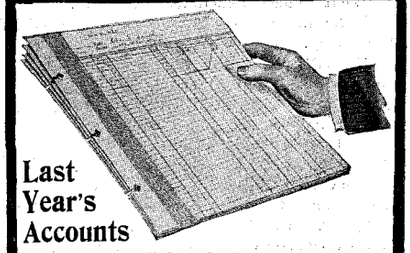

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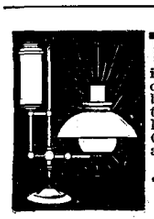

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church in Madrid a deranged man fired into the royal procession.

Signor Prinetti, the Italian Foreign Minister, accepts a challenge to fight a duel with an ex-army officer.

January 11.—Advices from Morocco indicate that the situation is not improving.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 5.—*Senate:* Propositions to abolish the duty on anthracite coal are discussed. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, speakes against the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: The Army Reorganization bill is considered.

January 6.—*Senate:* Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, speaks in support of his anti-trust bill; Senator Vest, of Missouri, demands the repeal of the duty of coal, and Senator Nelson continues his speech against the Omnibus Statehood bill.

House: Secretary Root's General Staff bill is passed.

January 7.—*Senate:* The Omnibus Statehood and the Military Reorganization bills are considered.

House: A bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coins is passed.

January 8.—*Senate:* Senator Vest's free-coal resolution is discussed. The Omnibus Statehood bill is considered.

House; The Philippine Constabulary bill is passed.

January 9.—*House:* One hundred and forty-four private pension bills are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

The United States Supreme Court decides the Russian sugar bounty case in favor of this Government.

Dr. David J. Hill is appointed Minister to Switzerland and Charles P. Bryan Minister to Portugal.

The citizens of Indianola, Miss., establish a private office for the distribution of mail.

January 6.—A statement is issued at the White House defining the attitude of the Administration on the trust question.

The Coal Strike Commission begins its session in Philadelphia.

Andrew Carnegie offers $1,500,000 for the erection of thirty libraries in Philadelphia.

January 7.—The President sends the annual report of the Philippine Commission to Congress, and urges the appropriation of $3,000,000 to relieve distress in the islands.

Testimony concerning the violence by strikers in the anthracite region is taken by the Coal Strike Commission.

The library presented to Washington by Andrew Carnegie is dedicated.

The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, is recalled; Baron von Sternburg is to succeed him.

January 9.—The Cabinet decides not to accept the resignation of Mrs. Cox, the colored postmistress at Indianola, Miss.

January 10.—Rear-Admiral George W. Melville is placed on the retired list of the navy.

The operating companies open their case before the Coal Strike Commission.

President Roosevelt objects to the candidacy of Mr. Smoot for United States Senator from

A Book of Prayers

for Public Worship, Private Devotion, and Personal Ministry, by Abbie C. Morrow, is a valuable addition to one's library. It contains Prayers fer every sort of occasion and is published by M. E. Munson, Bible House, New York City. See advertisement in another column.

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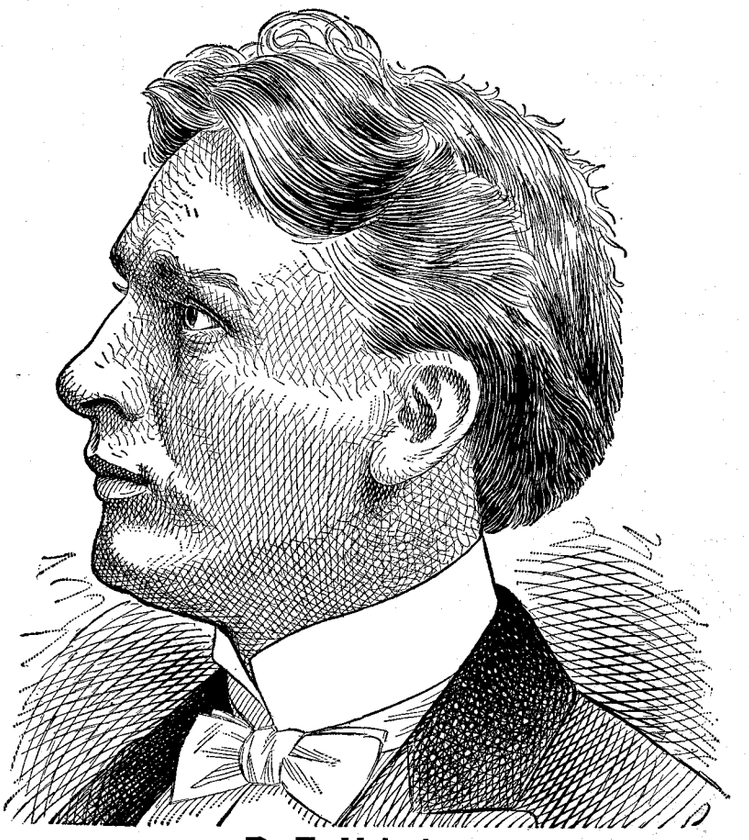

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Utah because of the oath by which as an apostle of the Mormon Church, he renounces all allegiance to the State.

January 11.—The Coal Strike Commission holds a conference and reads over the testimony recently taken.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 11.—*Philippines:* Thousands of residents of Manila urge Governor Taft not to leave the islands.

CHESS.

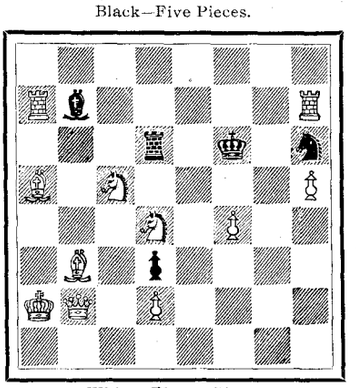
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 795.

CXIII.—MOTTO: "Mezereon."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

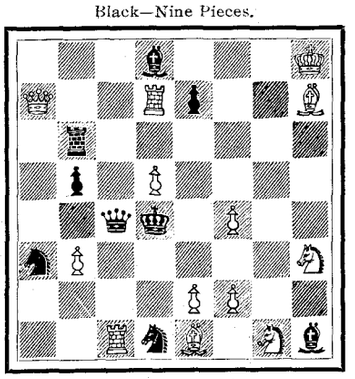
8; R b 5 R; 3 r 1 k 1 s; B 1 S 4 P; 3 S 1 P 2; 1 B 1 p 4; K Q 1 P 4; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 796.

CXIV.—MOTTO: "Erato."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

3 b 3 K; Q 2 R p 2 B; 1 r 6; 1 p 1 P 4; 2 q k 1 P 2; s P 5 S; 4 P P 2; 2 R s B 1 S b.

White mates in two moves.

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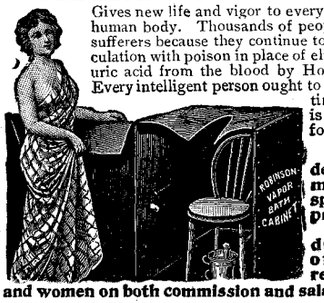

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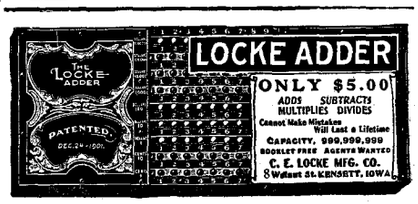

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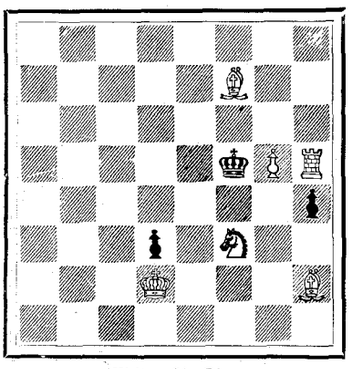
Problem 797.

CXV. MOTTO: "Prince Charming."

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

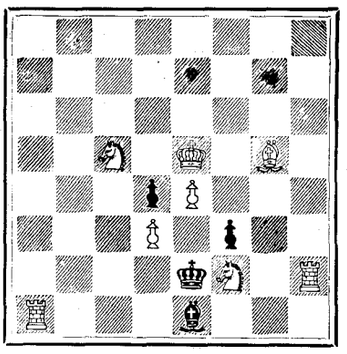
8; 5B2; 8; 5kPR; 7p; 3p1S2; 3K3B; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 798.

Black—Four Pieces.

CXVI.—MOTTO: "Little Bo-Peep."



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 8; 8; 2S1K1B1; 3pP3; 3P1p2; 4kS1R; R3b3.

White mates in three moves.

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3 P x Q P	P—K 5	17 Kt—K 5	Q—Q 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 P-Kt 4	Kt x Kt P
5 P—Q 3	B Q Kt 5	19 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
6 P x P	Kt x K P	20 R—K Kt sq	P—B 4
7 Q—Q 4	B x Kt ch	21 R—Kt 2	Q—R 3
8 P x B	Castles	22 K—Kt sq	B—B 6
9 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 3	23 B x Kt	R x B
10 B—Q 3	R—K sq ch	24 R—Kt 3	B—Kt 5
11 K—B 2	B—B 4	25 B—Q 2	R x R ch
12 P—B 4	Kt—K 5 ch	26 B x R	R—K sq
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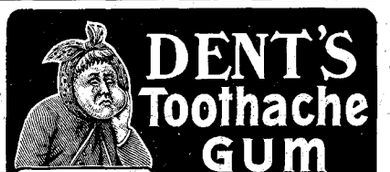

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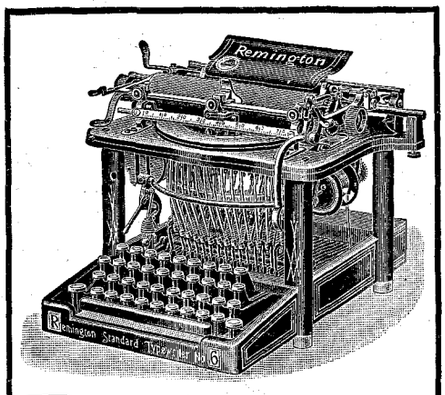

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